The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII....NO. 5409. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Spain Contemplating the Abolition of Slavery in her Colonies.

Riot Between Spanish Soldiers and Citizens in Havana.

Citizens Fired Upon in a Theatre and Several Killed.

SPAIN.

The Abolition of the Slave Trade—Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The subject of the abolition of the slave trade in the different colonies of Spain is already engaging the serious attention of the Government. A proposition declaring all vessels engaged in the trade as pirates is under consideration, and will probably prevail.

Havana has been ordered to publish over the proclamation of the new Constitutional Charter.

The transports containing the troops to reinforce Gen. Dulce's armies are now nearly ready to sail. In order to save the time and expense which the transportation of troops and supplies from Havana to the seat of war would necessarily entail, the Government has given orders for the fleet to land at Santiago de Cuba, in the southeastern part of the island, which is much closer the seat of war.

CUBA.

Revolutionary Plot at Havana—Citizens Fired Upon by the Military—Several Killed.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

During the performance of the minstrels at the Villa Nueva Theatre last evening there were seditious cries of "*Viva Cespedes*," and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and Spanish armed volunteers and the Police fired upon the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. More riots are expected to-day.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes the provisions of the new electoral law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send 16 and Porto Rico 11 members to the Spanish Cortes.

The *Diario* says that a riot was attempted last night in the town of Sagua, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed.

At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cabanas and Fort Numero Cuatro. The firing was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers alarmed they found no enemy.

A disturbance took place to-day in the city; shots were interchanged between the rioters and the volunteers, when tranquillity was restored.

Captain-General Dulce has issued a proclamation, in which he says that, while justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will be inflicted upon all disturbers of order.

In the affair at the theatre last night four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night; but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

The Banco del Commercio has resumed operations, but, under an arrangement with its creditors, full payment is postponed.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

ST. DOMINGO.

Contradictory Rumors Regarding the Revolution—A Loan to President Baez.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices from St. Domingo say the official Gazette states that the revolutionists under GRAPPO had been defeated. Private advices, on the contrary, say the revolutionists have captured the villages of Moths and Paraboua, and are advancing on Agua. A number of banished Dominicans had left Curacoa and landed on the southwestern coast. The Dominican Government was forwarding troops to support President BAEZ, who was in the field against the revolutionists. Gen. LUCERAS is reported to have landed on the northern coast. The entire country was in an unsettled condition. Mr. HERNSORN, a London banker, had arrived at the capital with the object of concluding a loan of $3,000,000 to President BAEZ. The latter grants as a guarantee for the payment of the loan all the copper mines and coal mines in Samana, and the guano on the Island of Alta Vela. The contract was expected to be signed this week, whereupon English vessels of war would immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

Movements of Gen. Grant—His Reception in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

This morning before the public reception, Gen. GRANT reviewed the entire Fire Department of this city and several hundred of the Police force. While the review was taking place an alarm of fire was struck and the engines were soon at work on Monument-square. After the exhibition a large number of citizens, including many ladies, called on the General at Barnum's Hotel. Gov. BOWIE, who was a comrade of the General in the Mexican war, was among the number. After the reception Gen. GRANT was accompanied to the depot by the City Councils and left for Washington.

Gov. Fenton at Home—His Reception by his Neighbors.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 23.

Gov. FENTON arrived at Jamestown, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His arrival was greeted by the booming of cannon, music by the bands, and the cheers of thousands of his friends. He was welcomed in an appropriate speech by Col. H. SHIPMAN, to which he responded by thanking the people in his usual happy manner for their kindness and cordiality.

Hon. A. S. CLARK, of Buffalo, also made a brief and acceptable address.

The Trial of the Northampton Incendiaries.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 23.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the trial of the incendiaries KELLY, LEWIS, STEDMAN, and KIMBALL, was concluded by the close of the case on the part of the prosecution, and the opening for the defence by a powerful argument by George M. STEARNS. Fifty witnesses were sworn for the defence. CHARLES CHAPMAN, of Hartford, will make the closing argument.

Eligibility of Colored Men to Office in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 23.

Since the introduction of a resolution by Mr. BERRIEN (Radical) in the Senate Legislature, submitting the question of negro eligibility to office in the County, the following telegrams have been received:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.

To Hon. S. S. Lyon, Senator:

The rule under our township has been issued against WHITE, (colored,) Clerk of Chatham Superior Court. (Signed,) JULIAN HARTRIDGE.

This is the case suggested in the resolution.

The Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Concurrent resolutions memorializing Congress to grant additional subsidies to the Kansas Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, passed both Houses of the Legislature, with but one dissenting vote. It is said nearly fifty members of the House have expressed their willingness to submit the question of female suffrage to the people of the State.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Quebec Legislature—Reception to the Governor-General.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, Jan. 23.

In the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday a number of petitions were presented from French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forth the interest with which they watched the measures of the different Governments of the Dominion in favor of colonization and emigration; expressing their attachment and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to afford them the opportunity to do so by extending them the same advantages as are allowed to European emigrants. The Governor-General is expected here next week. An influential Committee has been appointed to make preparations for his reception. MELVIN POWER arrived here last night. His motion with liquor will take place Thursday night. ROSAIRE, the absconding treasurer's clerk of the United States after money forward, has been recaptured; some thirty odd thousand dollars were found on his person. OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, Jan. 23. Five Indian Chiefs, three Iroquois and two Algonquins, called upon Mr. JOHN POWER yesterday to congratulate him on securing his position as Governor. Four of them were decorated with balls of great antiquity, one of them indicating the treaty of peace was first Britain, concluded with his nation at the time of ceasing into Canada from the United States. WELLER, the assassin of D'ARCY MCGEE, arrived here this morning under charge of Sheriff TEWANS. He was committed to jail under a strong guard.

The Constitutionality of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 23.

In a recent Press dispatch from this city, it was stated on the authority of the Columbiana *Guide* that Circuit Judge PELHAM had decided that the Alabama Legislature was not a legal body, and that WILLIAM H. HARRIS was not a legal Governor. The dispatch correctly represented the statement of the paper referred to, but the facts in the case are these: A vacancy in the office of Probate Judge of Shelby County was reported by the Governor, who was required by the Constitution to issue a commission to fill the vacancy. Afterward a question arose as to whether there was really a vacancy. In determining this question Judge PELHAM decided that if a vacancy had not occurred in the manner prescribed by law, the Governor's commission in designating another man for the office was null and void. The decision in no way relates to the validity of either the Legislature or Governor's office.

Ice in the Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The ferry-boat at Rhinebeck has ceased running; also the ferry-boat at this point. At Newburg the ferry-boat is compelled to travel nearly two miles out of her course to get across the river. Hundreds of men are at work gathering the ice cake of the Hudson, between New-Hamburg and Albany. At this point and at Rhinebeck loaded sleighs are drawn across the river in safety on the ice.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in Both Houses on the Proposed Suffrage Amendment—Plans for Reducing the Army—Release of Our Prisoners in Paraguay.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The question of the amendment to the Constitution, regulating the suffrage, was up in both branches of Congress to-day. The Senate amendment, which was reported by Mr. STEWART from the Judiciary Committee, reads:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Senator WILLIAMS proposes to so amend this proposition that Congress shall have, at all times, the power to modify or remove any disabilities which a State may impose upon the exercise of the suffrage, and Senator POMEROY has another amendment giving the suffrage to women. The House amendment to the Constitution reads:

SECTION 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of the race, color or previous condition of servitude of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by proper legislation, the provisions of this article.

After a short discussion in the Senate, the amendment originating in that body was made the special order for Thursday next. Mr. CONKLING endeavored to have a vote taken on it to-day, on the ground that Senators had all formed opinions not to be changed by arguments in reference to it; but Mr. DIXON gave notice that he should have another proposition to submit on the subject when the above disposition shall be made of it. This was done with the understanding that debate shall be closed in the House amendment before Thursday, when it will come to the Senate. Mr. BOUTWELL made a strong speech in support of his proposition to-day, and there is no doubt of its passing on Wednesday next, when he intends to press it to a vote.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee have commenced taking the testimony of prominent officers relative to the reduction of the regular army. There is a strong disposition in the Committee and in Congress to reduce the force of the military establishment. But considerable difficulty is experienced in fixing on a measure which will be just at once to the country and to the army, and which will not have the effect of impairing the efficiency of the service. Gens. BEAUREGARD and EATON gave their views to the Committee on the subject.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Senate passed a resolution to-day directing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Lincoln Monument Association some condemned cannons for casting of statues and other ornamental work for the memorial to be erected at Springfield, Ill.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

OUR PRISONERS IN PARAGUAY.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches in detail relative to the surrender of Messrs. BERGE and MASTERMAN by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 25 of December Rear-Admiral DAVIS, in his flagship, anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Asuncion, and immediately communicated with LOPEZ, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieut. Commander STRANAHAN, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer that LOPEZ desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down to the river beach. LOPEZ appeared at the lower battery, and an interview of three hours' duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing upon the matter were discussed. The manners of LOPEZ were conciliatory, courteous and frank, while he continued to decline from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board the United States vessels of Messrs. BERGE and MASTERMAN. Some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th December, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. BERGE and MASTERMAN were brought to the flagship in a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, Gen. MCMAHON made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented it. He, however, landed on the 13th, and was received at the landing by several officers of President LOPEZ's staff, and, mounting his horse, proceeded directly to LOPEZ's headquarters.

Admiral DAVIS reports that the number of ironclads in the Brazilian fleet at present in the waters of Paraguay is sixteen, including single and double turreted monitors and old condemned vessels, mounting from one to eight guns, and adds:

"On this occasion I was treated with perfect civility by the Brazilian officers with whom I had intercourse, but was much annoyed by finding myself completely in the line of fire of the ballperaria, and would have felt more comfortable had I been accompanied by two of our double-turreted monitors."

The Department has dispatches from Rear-Admiral DAVIS, dated Corrientes, Nov. 30, announcing his arrival there with the squadron under his command. He would leave on the 1st of December on the *Wasp* for Paraguay. The *Quinnebaug* and *Pawnee* would remain at Corrientes until further orders. The *Kansas* would shortly follow the *Wasp* to Paraguay.

A later dispatch from Rear-Admiral DAVIS, dated Rosario, Del Santa Fe, Dec. 16, reports the arrival of the *Wasp*, and that the *Pawnee* and *Quinnebaug* are ordered to Buenos Ayres.

Another dispatch, dated Montevideo, Dec. 18, reports the arrival of the *Wasp* there on the day previous, which the Admiral's flag was shifted to the *Guerriere*.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency issued during the week was $642,000. Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $200,000; Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; United States Depository at Pittsburg, $20,000; National Banks and others, $120,932. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation, $343,447,500, and for public deposits, $26,347,000. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $134,470; total to date, $111,026,802; mutilated bills returned, $12,202,022; mutilated bank notes redeemed, $970,120, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $300,760,780. The amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week was $555,450.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day built to the Senate the name of MATTHEW P. BERNARDS, Chief Clerk of the Attorney-General's Office, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; E. M. BLADE, Clerk in the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory; EDWARD P. JOHNSON, to be Attorney for Wyoming Territory; W. E. MATTHEWS, of Tennessee, Surveyor-General; LEMUEL JEFFRIES, of Maryland, Receiver of Public Moneys; S. T. M. PATTON, of Tennessee, Register of the Land Office; HENRY C. HAYNES, Chief Justice; JAMES H. KIDDER and WM. KINGSTON, Associate Justices, and SETH P. YOUNG, Marshal.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Mr. MORGAN presented a preamble and resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the further extension of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY presented several petitions for equal suffrage.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, offered a joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to the late President LINCOLN, which was passed.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill explanatory to the act to incorporate the Newsboys' Home in the District of Columbia.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. SEWARD moved to take up the joint resolution offered by him as an amendment to the Constitution in relation to suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY said that when the resolution should come up he would offer an amendment, upon which he would make a few remarks.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be better to adhere to the regular order of business in the morning hour.

Mr. SEWARD said that his object in getting the resolution before the Senate at this time was to move to make it the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that, as there was no political canvass pending, the resolution could hardly give rise to much debate, as it related to a subject upon which every Senator had doubtless made up his mind.

The motion was then taken up, by a vote of 28 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. SEWARD moved to make it the special order for Thursday next, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. SUMNER preferred that it should be acted upon sooner.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he would offer an amendment requiring ratification of the proposed amendment by Conventions in three-quarters of the States, instead of by the Legislatures, because the existing Legislatures of many States, having the ratification manner of their election, did not truly represent the people of the States, and also because on general principles it was desirable that such an important constitutional change should be passed upon by bodies specially elected for that purpose, rather than by bodies elected before the question was thought of.

Mr. FERRY asked his colleague whether he would have Congress prescribe the mode of constituting such a convention in Connecticut, one of the States which the latter had said was not properly represented by their present Legislature.

Mr. DIXON said he thought it would be better for Congress to do that, than to submit the amendment to a body not representing the people's will in regard to it.

Mr. POMEROY said the amendments of the Constitution he desired to see made was one recognizing as a citizen every human being not specially disqualified by crime, and prohibiting the United States from making distinctions between citizens in regard to suffrage.

Mr. FESSENDEN was opposed to making anything a special order at this stage of the session.

Then, by a vote of 37 yeas to 11 nays, the amendment was made the special order for Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

Mr. CAMERON moved to go into Executive Session for the transaction of important business.

Several Senators opposed the motion, and it was lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 27 nays.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then agreed to the amendment made by the House to the joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, and also to another amendment, extending provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi.

The resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolved, That the persons now holding civil offices in the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act to prescribe an oath of office, approved July 2, 1862, shall be, on the passage of this resolution, in full force therefrom, and their places shall be filled by the District Commanders, by the appointment of persons who can take such oath. Provided, the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, shall have been qualified for any office under the act aforesaid, or who can take an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. Provided, further, that the provisions of this resolution shall cease thirty days after its passage, and that the provisions of this resolution are hereby extended to the State of Mississippi.

PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, introduced bills to define the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court of the District, and to incorporate the Allen Chapel Baptist Church of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate whether any railroad first mortgage bonds, having a priority to that of the United States, have been issued, with the condition that the interest thereon shall be payable in coin, in violation of the law requiring all such bonds to be of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest, with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively. He asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. CONKLING objected.

CONFISCATION ACTS.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill declaring null and void all acts of confiscation and forfeiture passed by the late rebel Governments, on the ground that the object is already accomplished by existing law.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the House bill fixing the time for holding the terms of the United States District Courts in Virginia.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, etc.

The bill provides that section 3 of said act shall be so construed as to confer jurisdiction on United States Courts of all cases affecting persons who are denied in the State Courts where they reside any right secured or protected by said act, or who are denied such rights, or in civil cases.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The Airline Railroad, as the unfinished business of yesterday, then came up for consideration.

Mr. POMEROY repeated his statement used yesterday—that he had been in favor of the bill in its original form, but could make no interest in a bill merely providing for a new road between Washington and New-York, and he therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present, in order that the Senate might proceed with the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the two sections of the bill providing for roads to the West had been struck out at the suggestion of many Senators, who objected to putting more than one road into one bill, and that every Senator knew if the road to New-York was constructed the others would soon follow. The Baltimore and Ohio Company would assuredly build the Metropolitan Railroad, and there would be no necessity for the action of Congress to secure the construction of the road from Washington to connect with the Ohio and Mississippi. And Ohio would because Virginia would freely grant a charter for that purpose. If there was any special motion in regard to which the public sentiment was uniform, it was that Congress should break down the restrictive barriers erected in the way of the internal commerce of the country by the selfish legislation of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. DOOLITTLE), and restore the right of Congress to authorize the construction of the proposed road without the consent of the States, and he could support it by reference to the messages of Presidents POLK and MORRIS, and by pointing to nearly five hundred precedents for the exercise of the disputed power. During the three days that this bill had occupied the attention of the Senate, its enemies had opposed it by long speeches, while its friends had sought to get a vote upon it. If it was the object of Senators to defeat it, he hoped they would do it gracefully and openly, and not by excuses to the United States by pretending to make up another bill, which proposed to add a burden of $3,400,000 to the already overburdened Treasury.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said if the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) had stated correctly the character of the bill in regard to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, he (Mr. DOOLITTLE) would be opposed to it; besides he was opposed to granting new subsidies; but the fact was that some of the best lawyers of this country were of the same opinion, and, by consequence, Congress had authorized the Government to pass the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, asked him whether equally able lawyers could not be found to give a contrary opinion?

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that he did not think lawyers of the high character he referred to had, perhaps, could be induced by any consideration to give, contrary to his judgment, an opinion on a question of public law.

Mr. SHERMAN said he intended to submit some remarks in opposition to the Airline bill when it should be under consideration. He had been at first opposed to the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which it was now proposed to take up; but further investigation had satisfied him that, in view of the past legislation, it ought to pass.

The Senate then postponed the Air Line bill, and took up the Central Branch bill, by a vote of 32 yeas and 15 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Howard, Buckalew, Cameron, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of Tennessee, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Ross, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams, Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Harris, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Osborn, Sherman, Stewart, Warner, Wilkinson.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the bill under consideration, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill, and said that if those who in it was deemed to benefit had a legal claim for the amount they would get by the passage of this bill they had a legal remedy. He had no doubt the bill would pass, but he had carefully examined the matter last session, and had become satisfied that the legislation of Congress gave no good foundation for the claim.

Mr. CONNESS offered a proviso, that no more Government bonds shall be issued to the said Company, but that the Government may guarantee the interest on said bonds for twenty years, and the interest may be paid at the Treasury of the United States; but all earnings of said road for service performed for the Government, and five per cent. of its gross earnings shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. DIXON concurred in the views of Senator SHERMAN, that if the parties to be benefited had a legal claim, they had a legal remedy.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the proviso at the end of the bill, and insert in lieu of it a proviso, that no subsidy in United States bonds shall be allowed or authorized by anything herein contained, and remarked that the business of subsidizing railroads had been overdone in this country, in Canada and England.

Mr. STEWART favored the bill. The Senator from Vermont seemed to have adopted the popular cry of the times: "No more Government aid for railroads." That cry had no effect upon him. He knew that this avowal would subject him to criticism by the Press, but he had lived to see 10% much of the great results of the development of the resources of the country by Government's aid to hesitate about making it.

Mr. MORTON said if this bill had been brought to a vote at the last session he would have voted against it, but upon further investigation he had come to the conclusion that Congress was not at liberty to regard it in the light of an original proposition, but must pass it in view of previous legislation on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER said it was not a question of giving governmental aid to railroad enterprises, but a question of good faith on the part of the Government.

Mr. CRAGIN took the same view, and said that although opposed to giving any new subsidies to railroad enterprises, he would vote for the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a brief reply to Messrs. RICE and SUMNER, in the course of which he said that the very existence of the Republican Party depended upon its being rigidly economical in the administration of the Government for the next four years. The debate was still in progress when a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the customary resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. BIRNEY, of Tennessee; Mr. BURR then formally announced the death of Mr. BIRNEY, and briefly eulogized his character. Mr. McDONALD and Mr. SUMNER also delivered brief eulogies. The Senate then adopted the usual resolutions in such cases, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KETCHAM introduced a bill to encourage and protect inventors of new kinds of fruit. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution calling on the various heads of departments for information as to buildings rented by them in the City of Washington. Adopted.

PROPERTY SEIZED IN BRAZIL.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of WILLIAM T. HAYES, an American citizen, who died in Bahia, Brazil, in 1862, and whose property was seized by officers of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, providing for the deposition of certain papers relating to military claims accruing in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. BRAMES introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Miami tribe of Indians, residing in Allen and Huntington Counties, Ind., the lands to which they are entitled. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Washington should be permitted to erect its present site to some point more remote from the public grounds, and where it will interfere less with city property, and will less obstruct the course of city improvement. Adopted.

THE STATUTES OF IDAHO.

Mr. HIGBY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the contract for printing the statutes of Idaho, and as to the dalalication of the former Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a bill for the better protection of the rights of women in the District of Columbia, authorizing married women to possess property in their own right. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

After a discussion as to the order of business, Mr. BOUTWELL called up the proposed Constitutional Amendment and bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This was the last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the United States without respect of race or color, the Republic would be established on a secure basis. It was impossible for this Congress, or the Republican Party, to escape responsibility for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, from a party point of view, but the situation was peculiar. The Democratic Party, from the opening of the war until now, had been identified with measures calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of war. To the Republican Party the nation was indebted for its successful prosecution of the war against for the perpetuity and power of the nation which it had saved. The Commission on Reconstruction invited consultation and conference in the phraseology and objects of the proposed amendment and law. The first section of the bill was in these words: "That no State shall deny to any person the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery; any provisions in the law or Constitution of any State inconsistent with this section are hereby declared to be null and void." The second and third sections, he said, were merely remedial and penalitive, and need not be particularly considered. The fourth section provided a penalty for the removal of any officer by a person whose disqualification under the Fourteenth Amendment had not been removed; and the fifth section gave exclusive jurisdiction to the United States Courts. He claimed the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage, independent of any action on the part of the States. It must be so in the very nature of the case. The Government was made paramount in constitutional matters to provide for its own preservation and continuance. If the doctrine that the States had exclusive jurisdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to choose electors of President and Vice-President, or to send members to the Senate and House of Representatives; and this step, the action of the Government. It had been claimed that under the action of the first article of the Constitution the States had a right to fix the qualifications of voters. He claimed that it did no such thing; it was an injunction only on the voters for the more numerous body of the Legislature. The Constitution also provided that such body should prescribe the manner of holding elections. The view he took of the word "manner" was, that it included everything relating to the election, from the qualification of the voter to the deposit of the vote in the ballot-box.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired whether the States conferred no power except such as was granted by the Constitution? He understood it strictly the other way—that the United States Government had no power except such as was granted by the States.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if the Constitution says that a State shall have certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant. He quoted RANDOLPH HERNDON as to the power assumed by Congress to give to the States the right to control the manner of elections, in which he said: "To my unenlightened understanding it appears plain and clear that it will impair the popular weight in the Government. The power over the manner admits of the most dangerous latitude. They may modify at their pleasure the mode of registering the qualifications of voters, and, by consequence, a number of electors, &c.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked that, so far as the details of the bill were concerned, he preferred to let that branch of the argument stand over for the present.

Mr. WARD said he desired very much to have the gentleman's views on that point, as he wished to vote for the bill if he could.

Mr. BOUTWELL went on to argue that no State had a right to say under the Constitution that a white man was entitled to certain privileges, and that a black man was not.

Mr. HENDRICKS inquired whether, when the Fourteenth Amendment was in the Constitution, and discussed in the Thirty-ninth Congress, the gentleman from Massachusetts and the members of his party did not concede the distinction between civil and political rights, and that the Amendment would not confer political rights on the class which it was intended to benefit?

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had no recollection of any such thing. It might have been that some persons did concede that, but he did not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Was it not conceded that the Fourteenth Amendment at all events recognized the existence of the right of the States to regulate suffrage?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Oh, no!

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had certainly so understood it.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that the first section of the Amendment ran entirely in harmony with the previous provisions of the Constitution concerning the rights of the States. It was an amendment of citizenship; that the citizen should enjoy the highest privileges that appertain to citizenship in the State or city where he is, and therefore, when the State of Kentucky denied to a citizen of the United States residing in that State the right to vote for electors of President and Vice-President, it denied of him that which, by the Constitution, he was entitled to enjoy. In that connection he referred to the action of the Fourteenth article of Amendment giving Congress full power to legislate so as to secure to the citizens of the United States the privileges and immunities of citizens. In the original Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, who were eligible under the Constitution for the office of President or Vice-President, were not allowed the right to vote for a member of the Legislature. Could there be such an anomaly, such an inconsistency, tolerated in the Government?

Mr. BINGHAM—You have entirely ignored the question—whether the Fifteenth or Fourteenth Amendment a distinct recognition of the existence in the States of the power to regulate suffrage?

Mr. BOUTWELL—Oh no, Sir, not the least.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I confess I do not understand it.

Mr. BOUTWELL, after some further argument and explanation, and interrogations, said: Our power to secure universal suffrage to the adult male citizens of this country. The power is in our hands as a Congress first, but as a party responsible for what this Congress does. If we submit a constitutional amendment alone, we in a certain sense admit that the power is not in our hands. Legislation is wanting; more than that, there are but 29 States to which we may look at the present time for the ratification of this Amendment. We have then to secure three other States in support of this proposition, and we enter upon that work with a certain amount of prejudice of traditionary opposition to negro suffrage. Nine-tenths, I doubt not, of the Republican Party of the country favor manhood suffrage. One-tenth do not, and they are a great obstacle in the way of perfecting this measure. We have to deal with the sensibility of the position which it may occupy. We are responsible for universal suffrage as one of the great crowning measures of an administration of eight years' duration, and which, by judgment of the people, is continued for four years more. What the people expect of us is the accomplishment of this plan. If we submit the Constitutional Amendment alone, we submit the country for two, three or five years, or a longer time, in the intricacies and difficulties of a contest against the prejudices of many. We have, at this moment, both right and power on our side.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked whether there was anything in the bill to prevent States making property and educational qualifications for voters?

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was not. In conclusion of his argument, which occupied two hours, he said the Republican Party must stand where it is, but it must as well move forward to complete the great work it has undertaken. The only message we have is devotion to justice. We must only continue to preserve our power in this country; but if we are unjust we shall become static. "Conscience doth make cowards of us all," and being timid the people will abandon us. Justice, honesty, equality and power are on the one side—injustice and timidity on the other.

Mr. BROOMALL said in order to carry out the principles advocated by the gentleman from Massachusetts he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill by striking out the word "citizen" wherever it occurs, and substituting for it the word "person;" and otherwise altering it so it will read: "No State shall abridge or deny the right of any person in the United States to vote, by reason of his or her race, color, sex, nativity or age when over 21 years."

The amendment was reserved to be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of an amendment by substituting for the word "citizen," the words "inhabitants having no other residence elsewhere than in the United States."

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KNOTT addressed the House in opposition to the bill and proposed Constitutional Amendment. The point of his argument was that the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment could not be made retroactive, and that no person could be disenfranchised under it for their participation in the rebellion.

Mr. COLLOCK obtained the floor, but yielded for various motions.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. PERTS asked leave of absence for four days, on account of the death of a relative; and also that some remarks which he had prepared on the bill might be printed. Leave was granted.

Mr. LYNCH moved to recommit to the Committee on Banking and Currency the bill introduced by him and recorded from the Committee. He also moved to reconsider that motion, and gave notice that on Monday, after the morning hour, he would call up the motion to recommit.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to why he had pardoned JOHN and WILLIAM HAYNIELY, convicted in Kentucky for whisky frauds, and sentenced to pay a fine of $21,000.

Mr. BROOKS objected, remarking that such a Kentucky, and not a New-York question.

Mr. SARGENT asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the discharge of clerks from the Pension Bureau, and the retention of others who had been in the rebel service.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. HAMMOND remarked that he had expected that Mr. ARMENTROUT introduced a bill to amend an act granting land to Oregon for the construction of a railroad from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ROBINSON presented the petition of SHEPHERD KNAPP and other citizens of New-York, for the removal of Hell Gate obstructions in New-York harbor.

Mr. HLAKEMAN of Washington Territory, introduced a joint resolution ceding the buildings at Fort Steilacom, Washington Territory, for an insane asylum. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAWES gave notice of his intention soon to call up the Georgia contested election case.

The House, at half o'clock, adjourned.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP MISSOURI FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Missouri*, from Havana Jan. 16, reached this port yesterday. Purser J. B. HUNTER has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

The Situation in Havana—More Liberties Clamored for—Rumored Capture of Moron—The American Government and the Independence of the Isle—Financial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

The change of Government recently effected here has been followed by others quite as radical in their nature, whose effects are becoming more and more apparent every day, and whose tendencies are to awake up Havana from the lethargic slumber of seeming indifference into which she had apparently fallen. Go where you will, and you will find the countenances of its citizens lighted up by the vast expectations which the political principles of their owners conjure up—some expressing unqualified satisfaction at the new era that has dawned, others taking no pains whatever to conceal their strong disapproval, and others—but and most important of all—displaying more confidence in the ultimate success of the cause of Cuban independence than ever before illumined their visages. To the general interest manifested by those different political organizations and that created by the volunteers loyal to Spain, and you may well imagine that Havana is now pervaded by a spirit of the wildest excitement. The volunteer guard at the Governmental Palace is relieved every morning by a new one, preceded by a brass band, which plays the everlasting "Himno de Riego;" the colored battalions of firemen and militia parade every Sunday to the music of the "Himno de Riego;" the hand-organs grind away on the same tunes; the machine whistle it, and, finally, when at last worn out by the eternal din, you seek refuge in your domicile, the porter regales you with a good-night accompaniment of it, and lulls you to sleep with its patriotic strains, to dream afterward of RIEGO's execution, ISABELLA II. and a new dynasty for Spain. In spite, however, of all the enthusiasm displayed by the Spanish Party, the feeling of animosity existing between them and the Cubans increases daily, and the wish becomes stronger among the latter to sever the connection still existing between Spain and her West Ind

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CORONATION.

At the king's gate the subtle noon
 Wove filmy yellow nets of sun;
Caught in the drowsy snare too soon
 The guards slept one by one.

Through the king's gate, unquestioned then,
 A beggar went, and laughed, "This brings
Me chance, at last, to see if men
 Fare better, being kings."

The king sat bowed beneath his crown,
 Propping his face with listless hand;
Watching the hour-glass sifting down
 Too slow its shining sand.

"Poor man, what wouldst thou have of me?"
 The beggar turned, and, pitying,
Replied, like one in dream, "Of thee
 Nothing. I want the king."

Uprose the king, and from his head
 Shook off the crown, and threw it by;
"O man, thou must have known," he said,
 "A greater king than I."

Through all the gates, unquestioned then,
 Went king and beggar hand in hand,
Whispered the king, "Shall I know when
 Before his throne I stand?"

The beggar laughed. Free winds in haste
 Were wiping from the king's hot brow
The crimson lines the crown had traced.
 "This is his presence now."

At the king's gate, the crafty noon
 Unwove its yellow nets of sun;
Out of their sleep in terror soon
 The guards waked one by one.

"Ho here! Ho there! Has no man seen
 The king?" The cry ran to and fro;
Beggar and king, they laughed, I ween,
 The laugh that free men know.

On the king's gate the moss grew gray;
 The king came not. They called him dead;
And made his eldest son, one day,
 Slave in his father's stead.

—*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

STEPHEN ARCHER.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Stephen Archer was a stationer, bookseller, and newsmonger in one of the suburbs of London. The newspapers hung in a sort of rack at his door, as if for the convenience of the public to help themselves in passing. On his counter lay penny weeklies and books coming out in parts, among which the *Family Herald* was in force, and the London *Journal* not to be found. I had occasion once to try the extent of his stock, for I required a good many copies of one of Shakespeare's plays—at a penny, if I could find such. He shook his head, and told me he could not encourage the sale of such productions. This pleased me; for although it was of little consequence what he thought concerning Shakespeare, it was of the utmost import that he should prefer principle to pence. So I loitered in the shop, looking for something to buy; but there was nothing in the way of literature; his whole stock, as far as I could see, consisted of little religious volumes of gay binding and inferior print; he had nothing even from the Halifax Press. He was a good-looking fellow, about 30, with dark eyes, overhanging brows that indicated thought, mouth of character, and no smile. I was interested in him.

I asked if he would mind getting the plays I wanted. He said he would rather not. I bade him good morning.

More than a year after I saw him again. I had passed his shop many times, but this morning, I forget why, I went in. I could hardly recall the former appearance of the man, so was it swallowed up in a new expression. His face was alive, and his behavior courteous. A similar change had passed upon his stock. There were *Punch* and *Fun* among the papers, and ten-penny Shakspeares on the counter, printed on straw paper, with ugly wood cuts. The former class of publications had not vanished, but was mingled with cheap editions of some worthy of being called books.

"I see you have changed your mind since I saw you last," I said.

"You have the advantage of me, Sir," he returned. "I did not know you were a customer."

"Not much of that," I replied; "only in intention. I wanted you to get me some penny Shakespeares, and you would not take the order."

"Oh! I think I remember," he answered, with just a trace of confusion; adding, with a smile, "I'm married now;" and I fancied I could read a sort of triumph over his former self.

I laughed, of course—the best expression of sympathy at hand—and after a little talk left the shop, resolved to look in again soon. Before a month was over I had made the acquaintance of his wife, too, and between them learned so much of their history as to be able to give the following particulars concerning it.

Stephen Archer was one of the deacons, rather a young one perhaps, of a dissenting congregation. The chapel was one of the oldest in the neighborhood, quite triumphant in ugliness, but possessed of a history which gave it high rank with those who frequented it. The sacred odor of the names of pastors who had occupied its pulpit lingered about its walls,—names unknown beyond its precincts, but starry in the eyes of those whose world lay within its tabernacle. People generally do not know what a power some of these small *conventicles* are in the education of the world. If only as an outlet for the energies of men of lowly education and position, who in connection with most of the churches of the Establishment would find no employment, they are of inestimable value.

To Stephen Archer, for instance, when I saw him first, his chapel was the sole door out of the common world into the infinite. When he entered, as certainly did the awe and the hush of the sacred place overshadow his spirit as if it had been a gorgeous cathedral-house borne aloft upon the joined palms of its Gothic arches. The Master is truer than men think, and the power of His presence, as Browning has so well set forth in his "Christmas Eve," is where two or three are gathered in His name. And inasmuch as Stephen was not a man of imagination, he had the greater need of the undefined influence of the place.

He had been chief in establishing a small mission among the poor in the neighborhood, with the working of which he occupied the greater part of his spare time. I will not venture to assert that his mind was pure from the ambition of gathering from these to swell the flock at the little chapel; nay, I will not even assert that there never arose a suggestion of the enemy that the pence of these rescued brands might alleviate the burden upon the heads and shoulders of the poorly prosperous caryatids of his Church; but I do say that Stephen was an honest man in the main, ever ready to grow honester; and who can demand more? One evening, as he was putting up the shutters of his window, his attention was arrested by a shuffling behind him. Glancing round, he set down the shutter, and the next instant boxed a boy's ears, who ran away howling and mildly excavating his eyeballs, while a young pale-faced woman, with the largest black eyes he had ever seen, expostulated with him on the proceeding.

"O Sir!" she said, "he wasn't troubling you." There was a touch of indignation in the tone.

"I'm sorry I can't return the compliment," said Stephen, rather illogically. "If I'd ha' known you liked to have your shins kicked, I might ha' let the young rascal alone. But you see I didn't know it."

"He's my brother," said the young woman, conclusively.

"The more shame to him," returned Stephen. "If he'd been your husband, now, there might ha' been more harm than good in interferin', 'cause he'd only give it to you the worse after; but brothers! Well, I'm sure it's a pity I interfered."

"I don't see the difference," she retorted, still with offence.

"I beg your pardon, then," said Stephen. "I promise you I won't interfere next time."

So saying, he turned, took up his shutter, and proceeded to close his shop. The young woman walked on.

Stephen gave an inward growl or two at the depravity of human nature, and set out to make his usual visits, but before he reached the place, he had begun to doubt whether the old Adam had not overcome him in the matter of boxing the boy's ears; and the following interviews appeared in consequence less satisfactory than usual. Disappointed with himself, he could not be so hopeful about others.

As he was descending a stair so narrow that it was only just possible for two people to pass, he met the same young woman ascending. Glad of the opportunity, he stepped aside with his best manners and said:

"I am sorry I offended you this evening. I did not know the boy was your brother."

"O, Sir!" she returned—for to one in her position, Stephen Archer was a gentleman; had he not a shop of his own?—"you didn't hurt him much; only I'm so anxious to save him."

"To be sure," returned Stephen, "that is the one thing needful."

"Yes, Sir," she rejoined. "I try hard, but boys will be boys."

"There is but one way, you know," said Stephen, following the words with a certain formula which I will not repeat.

The girl stared. "I don't know about that," she said. "What I want is to keep him out of prison. Sometimes I think I sha'n't be able long. O Sir! if you be the gentleman that goes about here, couldn't you help me? I can't get anything for him to do, and I can't be at home to look after him."

"What is he about all day, then?"

"The streets," she answered. "I don't know as he's ever done anything he oughtn't to, but he came home once in a fright, and breathless with running, that I thought he'd ha' fainted. If I only could get him into a place!"

"Do you live here?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir; I do."

At the moment a half-bestial sound below, accompanied by uncertain footsteps, announced the arrival of a drunken bricklayer.

"There's Joe Bradley," she said, in some alarm. "Come into my room, Sir, till he's gone up; there's no harm in him when he's sober, but he ain't been sober for a week now."

Stephen obeyed; and she, taking a key from her pocket and unlocking a door on the landing, led him into a room to which his back parlor was a paradise. She offered him the only chair in the room, and took her place on the edge of the bed, which showed a clean though worn patchwork quilt. Charley slept on the bed, and she on a shake-down in the corner. The room was not untidy, though the walls and floors were not clean; indeed, there were not in it articles enough to make it untidy withal.

"Where do you go on Sundays?" asked Stephen.

"Nowheres. I ain't got nobody," she added, with a smile, "to take me nowheres."

"What do you do, then?"

"I've plenty to do mending of Charley's trousers. You see they're only shoddy, and as fast as I patch 'em in one place they're out in another."

"But you oughtn't to work Sundays."

"I've heard tell of people as say you oughtn't to work of a Sunday; but where's the differ when you've got a brother to look after? He ain't got no mother."

"But you're breaking the fourth commandment; and you know where people go that do that. You believe in hell, I suppose."

"I always thought that was a bad word."

"To be sure! But it's where you'll go if you break the Sabbath."

"O, Sir!" she said, bursting into tears, "I don't care what comes of me if I could only save that boy."

"What do you mean by *saving* him."

"Keep him out of prison, to be sure. I shouldn't mind the workus myself, if I could get him into a place."

A place was her heaven, a prison her hell.

Stephen looked at her more attentively. No one who merely glanced at her could help seeing her eyes first, and no one who regarded them could help thinking her nice-looking at least, all in a shabby cotton dress and black shawl as she was. It was only the "penury and pine" that kept her from being beautiful. Her features were both regular and delicate, with an anxious mystery about the thin tremulous lips, and a beseeching look, like that of an animal, in her fine eyes, hazy with the trouble that haunted her mouth. Stephen had the good sense not to press the Sabbath question, and by degrees drew her story from her.

Her father had been a watchmaker, but, giving way to drink, had been, as far back as she could remember, entirely dependent on her mother, who, by charing and jobbing, managed to keep the family alive. Sara was then the only child, but within a few months after her father's death, her mother died in giving birth to the boy. With her last breath she had commended him to his sister. Sara had brought him up—how, she hardly knew. He had been everything to her. The child that her mother had given her was all her thought. Those who start with the idea, "that people with naught are naughty," whose eyes are offended by rags, whose ears cannot distinguish between vulgarity and wickedness, and who think the first duty is care for self, must be excused from believing that Sara Coulter passed through all that had been decreed for her, without losing her simplicity and purity. But God is in the back slums as certainly as—perhaps to some eyes more evidently than—in Belgravia. That which was the burden of her *life*—namely, the care of her brother—was her salvation. After hearing her story, which he had to draw from her, because she had no impulse to talk about herself, Stephen went home to turn the matter over in his mind.

The next Sunday, after he had had his dinner, he went out into the same region, and found himself at Sara's door. She was busy over a garment of Charley's, who was sitting on the bed with half a loaf in his hand. When he recognized Stephen he jumped down, and would have rushed from the room, but changing his mind, possibly because of the condition of his lower limbs, he turned, and springing into the bed, scrambled under the counterpane and drew it over his head.

"I am sorry to see you working on Sunday," Stephen said, with an emphasis that referred to their previous conversation.

"You would not have the boy go naked?" she returned, with again a touch of indignation. She had been thinking how easily a man of Stephen's social position could get him a place if he would. Then recollecting her manners, she added, "I should get him better clothes if he had a place. Wouldn't you like to get a place now, Charley?"

"Yes," said Charley, from under the counterpane, and began to peep at the visitor.

He was not an ill-looking boy—only roguish to a degree. His eyes, as black as his sister's, but only half as big, danced and twinkled with mischief. Archer would have taken him off to his ragged class, but even of rags he had not at the moment the complement necessary for admittance. He left them, therefore, with a few commonplaces of religious phrase, falling utterly meaningless. But he was not one to confine his ministrations to words; he was an honest man. Before the next Sunday it was clear to him that he could do nothing for the soul of Sara, until he had taken the weight of her brother off it.

When he called the next Sunday the same vision precisely met his view. She might have been sitting there ever since, with those wonderfully-patched trousers in her hands, and the boy beside her, gnawing at his lump of bread. But many a long seam had passed through her fingers since then, for she worked at a clothes-shop all the week with the sewing-machine, whence arose the possibility of patching Charley's clothes, for the overseer granted her a cutting or two now and then.

After a little chat Stephen put the question, "If I find a place for Charley, will you go to Providence Chapel next Sunday?"

"I will go *anywhere* you please, Mr. Archer," she answered, looking up quickly, with a flushed face. She would have accompanied him to any casino in London just as readily; her sole thought was to keep Charley out of prison. Her father had been in prison once; to keep her mother's child out of prison was the grand object of her life. "Well," he resumed, with some hesitation, for he had arrived at the resolution through difficulties whose fogs yet lingered about him, "if he will be an honest, careful boy, I will take him myself."

"Charley! Charley!" cried Sara, utterly neglectful of the source of the benefaction; and rising, she went to bed and hugged him.

"Don't Sara," said Charley! petulantly. "I don't want girls to squash me. Leave go, I say. You mend my trousers, and I'll take care of *myself*."

"The little wretch!" thought Stephen.

Sara returned to her seat, and her needle went almost as fast as her sewing-machine. A glow had arisen now, and rested on her pale cheek. Stephen found himself staring at a kind of transfiguration, back from the ghostly to the human. His admiration extended itself to her deft and slender fingers, and there brooded until his conscience informed him that he was actually admiring the breaking of the Sabbath, whereupon he rose. But all the time he was about among the rest of his people, his thoughts kept wandering back to the desolate room, the thankless boy and the ministering woman. Before leaving, however, he had arranged with Sara that she should bring her brother to the shop the next day.

The awe with which she entered it was not shared by Charley, who was never ripe for anything but frolic. Had not Stephen been influenced by a desire to do good, and possibly by another feeling too embryonic for detection, he would never have dreamed of making an errand-boy of a will-o'-the-wisp. As such, however, he was installed, and from that moment an anxiety unknown before took possession of Stephen's bosom. He was never at ease, for he never knew what the boy might be about. He would have parted with him the first fortnight, but the idea of the prison had passed from Sara's heart into his, and he saw that to turn the boy away from his first place would be to accelerate his gravitation thitherward. He had all the tricks of a newspaper boy indigenous in him. Repeated were the complaints brought to the shop. One time the paper was thrown down the area and brought into the breakfast-room defiled and wet. At another it was found on the doorstep, without the bell having been rung, which could hardly have been from forgetfulness, for Charley's delight was to set the bell ringing furiously, and then wait till the cook appeared, taking good care, however, to leave space between them for a start. Sometimes the paper was not delivered at all, and Stephen could not help suspecting that he had sold it in the street. Yet both for his sake and Sara's he endured and did not box his ears. The boy hardly seemed to be wicked; the spirit that possessed him was rather a *polter-geist*, as the Germans would call it, than a demon.

Meantime, the Sunday after Charley's appointment, Archer, seated in his pew, searched all the chapel for the fulfillment of Sara's part of the agreement, namely, her presence. But he could see her nowhere.

The fact was, her promise was so easy that she had scarcely thought of it after, not suspecting that Stephen laid any stress upon its fulfillment, and, indeed, not knowing where the chapel was. She had managed to buy a bit of something of the shoddy species, and while Stephen was looking for her in the chapel, she was making a jacket for Charley. Greatly disappointed, and chiefly, I do believe, that she had not kept her word, Stephen went in the afternoon to call upon her.

He found her working away as before, and saving time by taking her dinner while she worked, for a piece of bread lay on the table by her elbow, and beside it a little brown sugar to make the bread go down. The sight went to Stephen's heart, for he had just made his dinner off baked mutton and potatoes, washed down with his half-pint of stout.

"Sara!" he said solemnly, "you promised to come to our chapel, and you have not kept your word." He never thought that "our chapel" was not the landmark of the region.

"O, Mr. Archer," she answered, "I didn't know as you cared about it. But," she went on, raising and pushing her bread on one side to make room for her work, "I'll put on my bonnet directly." Then she checked herself, and added, "O, I beg your pardon, Sir,—I'm so shabby! You couldn't be seen with the likes of me."

It touched Stephen's chivalry,—and something deeper than chivalry. He had had no intention of walking with her.

"There's no chapel in the afternoon," he said; "but I'll come and fetch you in the evening."

Thus it came about that Sara was seated in Stephen's pew, next to Stephen himself, and Stephen felt a strange pleasure unknown before, like that of the shepherd who, having brought the stray back to the fold, cares little that its wool is torn by the bushes, and it looks a ragged and disreputable sheep. It was only Sara's wool that might seem disreputable, for she was a very good-faced sheep. He found the hymns for her, and they shared the same book. He did not know then that Sara could not read a word of them.

The gathered people, the stillness, the gas-lights, the solemn ascent of the minister into the pulpit, the hearty singing of the congregation, doubtless had their effect upon Sara, for she had never been to a chapel and hardly to a place of assembly before. From all amusements, the burden of Charley and her retiring nature had kept her back.

But she could make nothing of the sermon. She confessed afterward that she did not know she had anything to do with it. Like "the Northern Farmer," she took it all for the clergyman's business, which she among the rest had to see done. She did not even wonder why Stephen should have wanted to bring her there. She sat when other people sat, pretended to kneel when other people pretended to kneel, and stood up when other people stood up—still brooding upon Charley's jacket.

But Archer's feelings were not those he had expected. He had brought her, intending her to be done good to, but before the sermon was over he wished he had not brought her. He resisted the feeling for a long time, but at length yielded to it entirely; the object of his solicitude all the while conscious only of the lighted stillness and the new barrier between Charley and Newgate. The fact with regard to Stephen was, that a certain hard *pan*, occasioned by continual plowings to the same depth, and no deeper, in the soil of his mind, began this night to be broken up from within, and that through the presence of a young woman who did not for herself put together two words of the whole discourse.

The pastor was preaching upon the saying of St. Paul, that he could wish himself accursed from Christ for his brethren. Great part of his sermon was an attempt to prove that he could not have meant what his words implied. For the preacher's mind was so filled with the paramount duty of saving his own soul, that the enthusiasm of the Apostle was simply incredible. Listening with that woman by his side, Stephen for the first time grew doubtful of the wisdom of his pastor. Nor could he endure that such should be the first doctrine Sara heard from his lips. Thus was he already and grandly repaid for his kindness; for the presence of a woman who, without any conscious religion, was to herself a law of love, brought him so far into sympathy with the mighty soul of St. Paul, that from that moment the blessing of doubt was at work in his, undermining prison walls.

He walked home with Sara almost in silence, for he found it impossible to impress upon her those parts of the sermon with which he had no fault to find, lest she should retort upon that one point. The arrows which Sara escaped, however, could from her ignorance have struck her only with their feather end.

Things proceeded in much the same fashion for a while. Charley went home at night to his sister's lodging, generally more than two hours after leaving the shop, but gave her no new ground of complaint. Every Sunday evening Sara went to the chapel, taking Charley with her when she could persuade him to go; and, in obedience to the supposed wish of Stephen, sat in his pew. He did not go home with her any more for a while, and, indeed, visited her but seldom, anxious to avoid scandal, more especially as he was a deacon.

But now that Charley was so far safe, Sara's cheek began to generate a little of that celestial rosy red which is the blossom of the woman-plant, although, after all, it hardly equaled the heart of the blush rose. She grew a little rounder in form, too, for she lived rather better now—buying herself a rasher of bacon twice a week. Hence she began to be in more danger, as any one acquainted with her surroundings will easily comprehend. But what seemed at first the ruin of her hopes dissipated this danger.

One evening, when she had returned from her work, she found Stephen in her room. She made him the submissive, grateful salutation, half courtesy, half bow, with which she always greeted him, and awaited his will.

"I am very sorry to have to tell you, Sara, that your brother—"

She turned white as a shroud, and her great black eyes grew greater and blacker as she stared in agonized expectancy, while Stephen hesitated in search of a better form of communication. Finding none, he blurted out the fact—

"—has robbed me, and run away."

"Don't send him to prison, Mr. Archer!" shrieked Sara; and laid herself on the floor at his feet, with a groveling motion, as if striving with her mother earth for comfort. There was not a film of art in this. She had never been to a theatre. The natural urging of life gave the truest shape to her entreaty. Her posture was the result of the same feeling which made the nations of old bring their sacrifices to the altar of a deity who, possibly benevolent in the main, had yet cause to be inimical to them. From the prostrate living sacrifice arose the one prayer, "Don't send him to prison; don't send him to prison."

Stephen gazed at her in bewildered admiration, half divine and all human. A certain consciousness of power had, I confess, a part in his silence, but the only definite shape this consciousness took was of beneficence. Attributing his silence to unwillingness, Sara got half way from the ground—that is, to her knees, and lifted a face of utter entreaty to the sight of Stephen. I will not say words fail me to describe the intensity of its prayer, for words fail me to describe the commonest phenomena of nature; all I can say is, that it made Stephen's heart too large for its confining walls. "Mr. Archer," she said, in a voice hollow with emotion, "I will do anything you like. I will be your slave. Don't send Charley to prison."

The words were spoken with a certain strange dignity of self-abnegation. It is not alone the country people of Cumberland or of Scotland who in their highest moments are capable of poetic utterance.

An indescribable thrill of conscious delight shot through the frame of Stephen as the woman spoke the words; but the gentleman in him triumphed. I would have said the Christian, for whatever there was in Stephen of the gentle was there in virtue of the Christian; only he failed in one point; instead of saying at once that he had no intention of prosecuting the boy he pretended, I believe from the satanic delight in power that possesses every man of us, that he would turn it over in his mind. It might have been more dangerous, but it would have been more divine, if he had lifted the kneeling woman to his heart, and told her that not for the wealth of an imagination would he proceed against her brother. The divinity, however, was taking its course, both rough-hewing and shaping the ends of the two.

She rose from the ground, sat on the one chair with her face to the wall, and wept helplessly, with the added sting, perhaps, of a faint personal disappointment. Stephen failed to attract her notice and left the room. She started up when she heard the door close, and flew to open it, but was only in time to hear the outer door. She sat down and cried again.

Stephen had gone to find the boy if he might, and bring him to his sister. He ought to have said so, for to permit suffering for the sake of a joyful surprise is not good. Going home first, he was hardly seated in his room, to turn over not the matter but the means, when a knock came to the shop-door, the sole entrance, and there were two policemen bringing the deserter in a cab. He had been run over in the very act of decamping with the contents of the till, had lain all but insensible at the hospital while his broken leg was being set, but, as soon as he came to himself, had gone into such a fury of determination to return to his master, that the house sergeant saw that the only chance for the ungovernable creature was to yield. Perhaps he had some dim idea of restoring the money ere his master should have discovered its loss. As he was very little, they made a couch for him in the cab and so sent him.

It would appear that the suffering and the faintness had given his conscience a chance of being heard. The accident was to Charley what the sight of the mountain peak was to the boy Wordsworth. He was delirious when he arrived, and instead of showing any contrition toward his master only testified an extravagant joy at finding him again. Stephen had him taken into the back room, and laid upon his own bed. One of the policemen fetched the charwoman, and when she arrived Stephen went to find Sara.

She was sitting almost as he had left her, with a dull, hopeless look.

"I am sorry to say that Charley has had an accident," he said.

She started up and clasped her hands.

"He is not in prison?" She panted with a husky voice.

"No; he is at my house. Come and see him. I don't think he is in any danger, but his leg is broken."

A gleam of joy crossed Sara's countenance. She did not mind the broken leg, for he was safe from her terror. She put on her bonnet, tied the strings with trembling hands and went with Stephen.

"You see God wants to keep him out of prison too," he said, as they walked along the street.

But to Sara this hardly conveyed an idea. She walked by his side in silence.

"Charley! Charley!" she cried, when she saw him white on the bed, rolling his head from side to side. Charley ordered her away with words awful to hear, but which from him meant no more than words of ordinary temper in the mouth of the well-matured man or woman. She had spoiled and indulged him all his life, and now for the first time she was nothing to him, while the master who had lectured and restrained him was everything. When the surgeon wanted to change his dressings he would not let him touch them till his master came. Before he was able to leave his bed, he had developed for Stephen a terrier-like attachment. But, after the first feverishness was over, his sister waited upon him.

Stephen got a lodging, and abandoned his back room to the brother and sister. But he had to attend to his shop, and therefore saw much of both of them. Finding then to his astonishment that Sara could not read, he gave all his odd moments to her instruction; and her mind being at rest about Charley so long as she had him in bed, her spirit had leisure to think of other things.

She learned rapidly. The lesson-book was, of course the New Testament; and Stephen soon discovered that Sara's questions, moving his pity at first because of the ignorance they displayed, always left him thinking about some point that had never occurred to him before; so that at length he regarded Sara as a being of superior intelligence, waylaid and obstructed by unfriendly powers upon her path toward the threshold of the kingdom, while she looked up to him as to one supreme in knowledge as in goodness. But she never could understand the pastor. This would have been a great trouble to Stephen, had not his vanity been flattered by her understanding of himself. He did not consider that growing love had enlightened his eyes to see into her heart, and enabled him thus to use an ordinary human language for the embodiment of common sense ideas; whereas the speech of the pastor contained such an admixture of the technicalities as to be unintelligible to the neophyte.

Stephen was now distressed to find that, whereas formerly he had received everything without question that his minister spoke, he now in general went home in a doubting, questioning mood, begotten of asking himself what Sara would say. He feared at first that the old Adam was beginning to get the upper hand of him, and that Satan was laying snares for his soul. But when he found at the same time that his conscience was growing more scrupulous concerning his business affairs, his hope started afresh.

One day, after Charley had been out for the first time, Sara, with a little tremor of voice and manner, addressed Stephen thus:

"I shall take Charley home to-morrow, if you please, Mr. Archer."

"You don't mean to say, Sara, you've been paying for those lodgings all this time?" half-asked, half-exclaimed Stephen.

"Yes, Mr. Archer. We must have somewhere to go to. It ain't easy to get a room at any moment, now them railways is everywheres."

"But I hope as how you're comfortable where you are, Sara?"

"Yes, Mr. Archer. But what am I to do for all your kindness?"

"You can pay me all in a lump, if you like, Sara. Only you don't owe me nothing."

Her color came and went. She was not used to men. She could not tell what he would have her understand, and could not help trembling.

"What do you mean, Mr. Archer?" she faltered out.

"I mean you can give me yourself, Sara, and that'll clear all scores."

"But Mr. Archer,—you've been a-teaching of me good things,—You *don't* mean to marry me!" cried Sara, bursting into tears.

"Of course I do, Sara. Don't cry about it. I won't if you don't like."

This is how Stephen came to change his mind about his stock in trade.

SHELLEY IN A NEW CHARACTER.—One morning, SHELLEY, the poet, then an Eton boy, roused to indignation by an enemy's taunts, tossed his long angelic locks, and accepted wager of battle from his foe of the play-ground—Sir THOMAS STYLES, a plucky little urchin, far younger and shorter than himself. They were to meet at twelve the same day. The coming battle was the whispered talk of every one, and as soon as the rush out of school took place the ring was formed, the seconds and bottle-holders were chosen. The tall lean poet towered high above the little thick-set baronet. In the first round, Sir THOMAS felt his way by speculative sparring, while SHELLEY tossed his long arms in an incoherent manner. When they rested, the baronet sat quietly on the knee of his second; but SHELLEY, disdainful of such succor, and confident of victory, stalked around the ring and scowled at his adversary. Time was called, and the battle began in earnest. The baronet planted a cautious blow on SHELLEY'S chest. The poet was shaken, but went in and knocked his little adversary down. While he lay there half stunned, SHELLEY spouted Homeric defiances, to the delight of his audience. In the second and last round, STYLES, however, began to wake up, and eventually delivered a settling "slogger" on SHELLEY'S "bread-basket." It fell on the poet like a thunderbolt; his nervous sensibilities were roused; he broke through the ring and flew, pursued by his seconds and backers, but distanced them all, and got to earth safely at the house of his tutor, Mr. BETHELL, whom he soon afterward nearly blew up with a miniature steam-engine which a traveling tinker had manufactured for him.—*All the Year Round.*

SLEIGHING IN RUSSIA.—When the roads are rough the continual jolting of the sleigh is very fatiguing to a traveler, and frequently, during the first two or three days of his journey, throws him into what is very properly designated the road-fever. His pulse is quick, his blood warm, his head aches, his whole frame becomes sore and stiff, and his mind is far from being serene and amiable. In the first part of my land journey I had the satisfaction of ascertaining by practical experience the exact character of the road-fever. My brain seemed ready to burst, and appeared to my excited imagination about as large as a barrel; every fresh jolt and thump of the vehicle gave me a sensation as if somebody were driving a tenpenny nail into my skull; as for good-nature under such circumstances that was out of the question, and I am free to confess that my temper was not unlike that of a bear with a sore head. Happily, however I kept it pretty well to myself, and as my companion was affected about as I was we managed not to disagree. Where the roads are good, or if the speed is not great, one can sleep very well in a Russian sleigh; I succeeded in extracting a great deal of slumber from my vehicle, and sometimes did not wake for three or four hours. The Government couriers often suffer much from loss of sleep, as they are compelled to maintain the utmost limit of speed without regard to their own convenience. Sometimes the roads are in such wretched condition that one is tossed in his vehicle to the height of discomfort, and can be very well likened to a lump of butter in a revolving churn. In such cases sleep is almost, if not wholly, impossible, and the traveler, speeding at courier speed, must take advantage of the few moments' halt at the stations while the horses are being changed. As he has but ten or fifteen minutes for the change he makes good use of his time and sleeps very soundly until his team is ready.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HYMN TO INDRA.

God of the varied bow!
 God of the thousand eyes!
From all the winds that blow
 Thy praises rise;
Forth through the world they go,
Hymning to all below
Thee, whom the blest shall know,
 Lord of the skies!

Rending the guilty town,
 Leading celestial hosts,
Hurling the demons down
 To the drear coasts;
Still with thy lightning frown
Winning thee wide renown,
Till the wild waters drown
 All their proud boasts.

Whom thy dread weapon finds,
 Striking the mark afar,
Them thy just anger binds
 In the fierce war;
Rebels! their frenzied minds
Thus thine illusion blinds—
Seven times seven winds
 Wafting thy car.

So, by the five-fold tree,
 Where the bright waters run,
We, who impurity
 Heedfully shun,
In Amaravati,
Indra, shall dwell with thee,
From earth's pollution free,
 When life is done.

God by the gods obeyed,
 Hear thou our feeble cry;
Lend us thy sovereign aid,
 Lord of the sky!
Of our fierce foes afraid,
Fainting, distressed, dismayed,
To thy protecting shade
 Hither we fly.

—*Indian Ballads and other Poems.*

PLAY-GOERS OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—"I never go to the play, Sir." "Indeed," I replied; "How is that, Sir?" "Because I can't see a play nowadays." "Not see a play?" I exclaimed; "why, all the theatres are open, and several new pieces have been produced lately." "Yes, pieces, but not plays. I'm an old man, Sir, 76 next birthday, and can remember when we had plays, wherein the language was standard English, and whereof the acting was artistic. I've seen Miss O'NEILL as *Mrs. Haller*. I've seen Mrs. SIDDONS as *Lady Constance*; that *was* acting. I've seen EDMUND KEAN'S *Shylock*. Ah! *that* was acting. Miss DUNCAN'S *Lady Teazle* was an impersonation. Why, Sir, a stupid play went down with such artists as those, and now you've more stupid plays and no actors. When ELLISTON played *Rover* the whole house caught the infection of his hilarity, and was charmed by his grace. DOWTON'S *Dr. Cantwell* was a marvelous creation, and as to LISTON'S *Mawworm*—ah! there was an actor. No gagging buffoon, but a mass of intelligent humor. His assumption of intense stupidity was even more amusing than his lighter touches. Don't talk to me about the play; I've seen the best and the last of it. I leave you the scenery, gas, and properties, which I admit you have in perfection, but nothing more. The stage nowadays is a body without a soul." The speaker was an old gentleman whose acquaintance I had with some little difficulty contrived to make. He frequented an old-fashioned tavern not far from Temple-bar, where he was to be seen every evening, except Sunday, from 8 till 10. He always had one good jorum of punch, hot in Winter, cold in Summer, and smoked three pipes. I was in the habit of taking a late dinner or early supper at this same tavern, and having observed the old gentleman in question, and being struck with his appearance, which was remarkable, resolved to try and scrape acquaintance with him. His dress was peculiar: an old-fashioned suit of black, Hessian boots, a white tie, or rather cravat, a frill to his shirt, in which he wore a very handsome diamond pin. He had his hair slightly powdered, and remarkably large bushy eyebrows gave a fierce expression to his face. He sometimes read the evening paper, but more generally seemed engrossed in his own reflections. I never should have ventured to have addressed him had he not accidentally dropped his tobacco-box, which I quickly restored to him as I was sitting in the opposite box, but as the sawdust with which the floor was sprinkled had not improved the Indian weed, I induced him to take a load from my pouch, and thus achieved my desire of making his acquaintance. From that time we generally had a chat, and the subject of our conversation was always the play. "I come of a playgoing family. I was at the play before I was born, for my mother would go to see Mrs. SIDDONS in *Lady Macbeth* when she'd better have been at home. I've heard her and my father talk about Gentleman SMITH and HENDERSON—they must have been fine. My father had seen GARRICK as *Abel Drugger*, and said he should never forget it. I was the youngest of fifteen children. So my parents could remember a long way back. HENDERSON was the only man that could play *Falstaff*." "Was that not DOWTON'S great character?" I asked. "Nothing to HENDERSON. My father saw them both. Then there was KING as *Ogleby*—that must have been a performance. Ah! it is mere mummery and rubbish nowadays, not acting." "Not acting, my dear Sir!" I replied. "You've not been to the play for a quarter of a century, which is about the time that I consider I am able to give an opinion about. I went to the play a little child, and have a confused recollection of what I saw and what I heard talked about. I saw LISTON as a schoolboy; but I do not consider I am any judge of anything I saw under the age of 21. So that I begin as you leave off, and can recall the charms of Mme. VESTRIS." "Good legs," murmured the old gentleman; "sang 'Cherry Ripe' charmingly, I remember." "Then there was CHARLES MATHEWS," I continued. "Nothing to his father," said my companion. "So I've heard him say," I replied. "I cannot imagine anything more charming than Mrs. NISBETT," I added. "Never saw her," was the reply. "Come, Sir, you must not denounce the stage of the present day if you never saw Mrs. STIRLING, nor Miss WOOLGAR, nor Mrs. WIGAN." "Tut, tut," interrupted my old friend; "think of Mrs. GLOVER, Mrs. ORGER and FANNY KELLY. I remember Mrs. KEELEY; a very promising young woman," continued the old gentleman, "and I always thought that young KEELEY would make his mark, and so he did; and young BUCKSTONE wasn't bad." "I wish I could induce you to go and see KATE TERRY play *Ophelia*, FECHTER in 'Ruy Blas,' MARIE WILTON in 'Good for Nothing,' FRANK MATTHEWS and his wife, ALFRED WIGAN in 'The First Night,' to say nothing of NEVILLE, IRVING, BELMORE, TOOLE, EMERY." "Ah, you should have seen his father play *Tyke*," burst in my companion. "Well, Sir," I replied, "his son is a good actor—a little timid, perhaps. There are plenty of good actors and actresses, only they want judicious handling. I'd back Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS for a first-rate melo-dramatic actress, and Miss HERBERT for ladylike deportment, against any that have gone before." "That may all be very fine," said the old gentleman; "but there goes 10 o'clock, so good night." I helped him on with his coat. He shook his head several times as he was gathering himself up to depart, and as he left me I heard him mutter: "Won't do! there ain't any actor among 'em," and he left me to reflect that we were probably both right. There were no actors for him; he had had his day, and was as incapable of appreciating the present as I shall be the future, should I be spared to see the coming state of the stage.—*The Dramatic Almanac.*

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.—The spectacle of a volcano in eruption is too grand for familiarity, yet we had watched the wondrous sight for nearly two months, and scorched our faces over the glowing lava. Once I had ascended to the very crater, from which stones and fire and dense clouds of sulphurous smoke were issuing. For the first two miles the ascent of Vesuvius lay over a rugged but yet well defined road, not worse than some bridle paths that might be found in Derbyshire. Then the lava of the last eruption was reached, and part of this had to be traversed before the burning cinders of 1867-8 could be examined. It is simply impossible to conceive a worse road than that by which the unhappy traveler makes his way, but a very good notion of it may be formed by supposing a field to be strewn several feet deep with large blocks of gas-coke. There is no secure foothold; that which appears a reliable piece of coke will no sooner receive your foot than it traitorously turns on some underlying pivot, and wrenches the traveler's ankle with a torture to be again and again renewed. But we thought neither of galled ankles nor torn boots as we felt the warmth of the advancing lava. Although the outpour from the crater had then continued for six weeks, there were yet two miles between the nearest town of Resina and the irresistible fire-stream. A bank of cinders of crumbling front, red and glowing with heat, continually falling over at the uppermost edge as it was fed with fresh fire from above, always creeping on—now quickly, now slowly—according to the nature of the ground it traversed, the surface breaking as it cooled into marled cinder lumps, and underneath, where the heat was greatest, looking like melted coke, and flowing sluggishly toward Resina. This was the aspect of the lava. Guides and lazzaroni, whom the unusual profits of the eruption had drawn into the service, were there in great numbers, dangerously clawing out with their thick sticks pieces of the molten lava, and then pressing copper coins into the semi-liquid mass to sell as souvenirs of the eruption. I followed their lead, and burnt my walking stick by dragging out a piece which was plastic and rapidly hardening as it came from the fire. When I had carried it in safety to a cool rock, I pressed into its surface a new copper piece of four soldi, which by chance I had brought from Rome, and instantly the bright resemblance of His Holiness was blackened over, and the surface of the coin peeled off, without, however, rendering the date or the letters illegible. As we advanced up the mountain the lava became more liquid, until at the base of the cone it assumed much the appearance of molten iron, and its flow was proportionately more rapid.—*From the Levant, the Black Sea, and the Danube, by R. Arthur Arnold.*

DEGENERATE DAYS.—These are degenerate days, after all. We can't bear eight hundred lashes; our felons, even, cannot endure solitary confinement. The authorities have been compelled to modify the comfortable and select Pentonville system, and give the criminal "society!" Our midshipmen—the young mollycoddles!—can't stand being held down on a senior's "lap" while a sportive messmate cuts the broad-arrow into their noses, and rubs gunpowder or cayenne pepper into the wounds. O, the soft and silken age! How would our naval cadets like "cobbing," or being "married to the gunner's daughter?" How would they like being slung in a bread bag from the deck to the main truck, like the young gentleman in Capt. MARRYAT'S novel? How would they like being "keelhauled"—lowered in the bight of a rope over one side of a ship and brought up on the other, half drowned, with their faces excoriated by barnacles well impregnated with copper, as was Smallbones' fate in "Snarleyyow?" And yet the youngsters who endured such tortures as these grew up to be heroes, and fought at La Hogue, and the Nile, and Trafalgar. Our degenerate rulers will protest against mastheading next, as barbarous cruelty. The rotten junk, and the biscuit which walked off the table for the weevils that were in it; the fiery rum and pestilential bilgewater, the cockchafers and the solitary tallow dip of the midshipman's birth, they have long since repudiated. Her Majesty's navy must indeed be in a decadent state when "young gentlemen" find it intolerable to be branded in the way of fun and frolic.—*Letters from Lilliput, by George Augustus Sala, in Belgravia.*

WALKING IN THE OLD WORLD.—The increasing passion for walking-matches has extended to the Old World, and brought a number of Becase—runners of the nomadic tribes of Central Africa—to Paris. They far surpass anything done by our race. When they carry Government dispatches, they run for days without sleep. In order to keep the chest free, they seize with both hands the ends of a stick, which they place horizontally behind their neck. Their stock of provisions consists of a few dozen dates, and their whole costume of a pair of trousers; perhaps they also carry a pair of sandals, which they put on when the sand of the desert becomes too hot to bear. On their way they lose as little time as possible. When they are out of breath, they stop, count up to sixty inspirations and continue the journey; they sleep only two or three hours out of the twenty-four, and in order not to oversleep themselves, they tie a rope of date-bark to one foot and set it on fire. They know exactly how long it will burn, and when it reaches the foot the pain makes them jump up, and off they go once more on their errand.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

PRISON PUNISHMENT.—Imprisonment with hard labor will never have the slightest effect in deterring such men from committing crime. Labor that would soon kill many other men would not punish them, but they would prefer it even to sitting in school. Rough fare they can do with, as long as it fills the belly. They have no other ambition to gratify. With the stomach distended and a quid of tobacco in their mouths, they are as happy as Kings, and very careless about liberty. Many of them when they leave the prison, leave home. To such men, and to all the class of vagrant and pauper criminals, a convict prison means a comfortable home, where they are fed and clothed, and bathed and physicked, and have all their wants supplied, without trouble or care, in exchange for their liberty and such labor as they can easily and cheaply perform. To the professional thieves a convict prison is a Court of Bankruptcy, to be avoided if possible, and to be made the most of when unavoidable. A place of punishment no doubt, but punishment nearly useless and entirely misdirected. To the man who has wrought for his living at some honest trade up to the commission of his first known offence, who has been accounted respectable by his neighbors, and who belongs to a class of society with whom loss of character is utter ruin—a convict prison is a hell. If he happen also to be a man of thought and education, it will in addition appear to be an institution for robbing honest tax-payers, and a nursery of vice and crime which all good men should endeavor to reform or destroy.—*Six Years in the Prisons of England, in Temple Bar.*

WHITTIER.—WHITTIER is the poet of New-England, though there are at least two others who would contest with him the right to be crowned her Poet-Laureate. His themes are almost always chosen from his own home-life. His pen is never so happily employed as when portraying New-England scenery and experience. With the quiet simplicity which belongs to his Quaker character, he has done for her modern life what LONGFELLOW essayed and failed to do for her past in his tragedies. Nothing more delicious has ever dropped from his pen than this last idyl of his, *Among the Hills*. The poem was originally published under the title of "The Wife"—a better and more significant cognomen than its second one. A prelude has since been appended, nearly as long and quite as exquisite as the original. A string of pearls throughout, it is at no little sacrifice that we refrain from gathering from them a few for our own pages; but our limits forbid. Nothing but a transcript of the whole could convey its chief beauty, its simple moral—the value of mating the true and unaffected grace of the city to the honest, manly worth of the country, that toil may be redeemed from drudgery by a genuine grace, and labor may go hand in hand with love.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CANNIBALISM.—This missionary tells me that he knew of a Batta who had been guilty of stealing an article of only a little value, according to their ideas of wealth, yet he was seized, his arms extended at full length and fastened to a bamboo, a sharpened prop placed under his chin, so that he could not move his head, and in this condition he was bound fast to a tree. The knife was then handed to the native who had lost the article, and he was ordered to step forward and cut out of the living man what piece he preferred. This he did promptly; the rajah took the next choice, and then the people finished the cold-blooded butchery, and thus their victim died. This revolting feast, he assures me, took place but a short distance from the village where he resides. How any lady can think of going to live among such dangers I cannot conceive; but Madame PFEIFFER, according to her account, went considerably further than the place where these missionaries reside, and even reached the northern end of the Silindong valley; but I am assured here, and she states nearly the same thing in her book, that the Battas only permitted her to return because they regarded her as a witch. Three years after she performed that journey, three French priests were butchered and devoured before they had come near to the furthest place she reached alone. No Malay would have ever escaped who had gone so far into their country.—*Travels in the East Indian Archipelago, by Albert S. Bickmore, M. A.*

LETTER-WRITING IN TURKEY.—Nouri Effendi set himself sedulously and seriously to work. I asked him now and then how he was getting on, but he had been three hours at it before he called my attention to the accomplishment of one portion of his task. He then read me the draft of three lines of his highflown Turkish, and solicited me to admire the beautiful antithesis, and to acknowledge how well the two parts of the phrase were balanced. "It is almost poetry," said he. "Mashallah, Effendi," said I, "it is an admirable composition; but it states the very opposite to my meaning; and, like poetry, it is not true." "It would be a pity, Bey," replied he, "to sacrifice such a gem. Observe!" He went on, &c., &c. He was confident it would excite the attention and admiration of the Grand Vizier. With great difficulty I did at last get my own meaning substituted, deeply to his regret. He then copied out in due form the letter for His Highness ready for the post, and I affixed my signet. "Now," said I, "Effendi, quick with the two copies for the Foreign Minister and Minister of Commerce." "I will at once," responded he, "set about composing a suitable epistle for His Highness the Minister of Foreign Affairs." "Wherefore, Effendi, when there is nothing more to be done than to copy that to the Grand Vizier, as it is the communication of the facts?" "True," answered he; "but therefore it will never do. This letter is composed for the dignity of the Grand Vizier. As AALI PASHA is one of the most distinguished scholars in Turkey, I cannot think of writing to him what is only suited for the Grand Vizier. While respecting the exalted rank of AALI PASHA, we must lower the style, to adapt it to one who is no longer Grand Vizier." "And the Minister of Commerce," said I; "what as to his copy?" "Inshallah!" said the Effendi, soberly, "we will provide for him too. We must compose him another letter, with other words, in proportion to his quality; for he is much lower in rank than AALI PASHA or Grand Vizier. Fear not!" The Effendi applied himself to the wholesome occupation of compiling such an epistle as should gratify the critical eye of the universally-admired master of learning; and the mail steamer had worked some two hours down the harbor with his letter for the Grand Vizier and my poor and hasty substitute for the jeweled literary treasures of Nouri Effendi, before he had finished number two. "Mashallah Bey," said he, "the steamer has gone. What a pity! For this is indeed a satisfactory letter.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

SPENT AND MISSPENT.

Stay yet a little longer in the sky,
 O golden color of the evening sun!
Let not the sweet day in its sweetness die,
 While my day's work is only just begun.

Counting the happy chances strown about
 Thick as the leaves, and saying which was best,
The rosy lights of morning all went out,
 And it was burning noon, and time to rest.

Then leaning low upon a piece of shade,
 Fringed round with violets and pansies sweet,
My heart and I, I said, will be delayed,
 And plan our work while cools the sultry heat.

Deep in the hills and out of silence vast,
 A waterfall played up his silver tune—
My plans lost purpose, fell to dreams at last,
 And held me late into the afternoon.

But when the idle pleasure ceased to please,
 And I awoke, and not a plan was planned,
Just as a drowning man, at what he sees
 Catches for life, I caught the thing at hand.

And so life's little work-day hour has all
 Been spent and misspent doing what I could,
And in regrets and efforts to recall
 The chance of having, being, what I would.

And so sometimes I cannot choose but cry,
 Seeing my late-sown flowers are hardly set—
O darkening color of the evening sky,
 Spare me the day a little longer yet!

—*Alice Cary, in Harper's Magazine.*

SHAKESPEARE AT REHEARSAL.—Let me be very realistic indeed, and ask a question which hath oft-times occurred to me, a "high, great and doubtful question," like that propounded unto Adam (according to Sir WALTER SCOTT) as to his reason for eating the apple without paring it. How did SHAKESPEARE get on at rehearsal? Because we are not to suppose that he sat, highly throned, in a decorated stage box, with a laurel crown upon his head, while the awe-stricken players timidly sought to say their words to his content, and strove to catch any whisper or gesture by which to be guided. Could he come back that might be his position, though I do not believe that he would wear the laurel, and I think very likely he would smoke a cigar. BEN JOHNSON, having, in Elysium, talked to him a good deal about tobacco. "Fill a pipe-full, Jeremy," is the last important speech in the "Alchemist." But in his own time I have no doubt that W. SHAKESPEARE walked up and down the front of the stage, and attended to the business as familiarly as any other dramatist. When rehearsing the "Merry Wives," or "As You Like It," he must have been "on" constantly, as he used to play *George Page* and *Adam*. Let us suppose the "Merry Wives of Windsor" "called" and everybody there. I am not going to parade authorities, or to attempt to be accurate, as to details, because that is not the point. Answer this. Did the stage manager, after the first scene with *Sir Hugh Evans*, come and whisper to the author that the Welsh was overdone, and that he had better cut out a lot of it. Did *Falstaff* come and say that his entrance was a capital one, but that he had nothing to do in the scene except kiss *Mrs. Ford* once, to which did the poet merrily rejoin that he might kiss her twice if he liked? Did *Master Slender* protest, goodnaturedly, against being made such a complete fool, and did our WILLIAM tell him that he was no fool at all, as was shown by his describing to *Anne* his valor, his wealth and his future household—the way to a woman's heart? Did they all agree that the act ended a little flat, "don't you feel?" and did SHAKESPEARE own that, and give *Mrs. Quickly* a start and an outcry to go off with? Did *Mrs. Quickly*, later in the play, declare, with sundry strong expressions, pardonable in a man, that he had never had a better part in his life, but it was hard work to get such words right, they were so good? And when *Mr. Page* had to begin, had the author managed to forget his own words, and did he open with new ones, laughingly asserting his right to speak any words he pleased, provided he worked up to the cues? I suppose that he must have been a most delightful author to rehearse with, because, in the first place, he knew exactly what he himself meant, and because, in the second place, he was so marvelously able to guide other people to the expression of his meaning. If he were no great actor (a contested point) he certainly knew miraculously well what great acting was. But I rather suspect that with him business was business, and that though, like the aforesaid BEN, he could be "nobly wild—not mad," at all fitting seasons, he did not play at play-acting, or his works would be less perfect than they are. In reading some of the old dramatists, it is impossible not to feel that work is often scamped, and that scenes are dragged in for some other reason than because they are wanted. This never, I think, occurs in Shakespeare. I dare say that he considered well where "cuts" were wanted, and made them, and we may as well remember that the wish he had blotted out a thousand lines, if it were ever expressed, was the utterance of a man whose longsomeness is often afflicting. I have always imagined SHAKESPEARE as a thorough "workman," and as one who, with all due gentleness, made others work in earnest for the good of the theatre. But he must have been geniality itself after a play had gone well, and the Queen had dismissed him from her gracious presence. What a night at the Mermaid after one of Mr. W. SHAKESPEARE'S plays had been announced for repetition on certain days until further notice! If some of us had to write notices of the performance—but one could speculate on this until the *Era Almanac* for 1870 should be in preparation.—*Shirley Brooks in the Era Almanac, 1869.*

ART, VICE AND IMMORALITY.—Mr. JAMES T——, who was for many years the Curator of the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, represented that city in the Legislature of Pennsylvania during several sessions, about forty-five years ago. On one occasion a country member presented a petition for a lottery. Mr. T—— moved that the petition should be referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. The member who had presented the petition got up in great wrath and exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, do you and the members of this house know how the member from the city gets his living? He shows naked images to ladies and gentlemen for a quarter-dollar a head. He's a pretty fellow to talk to us about vice and immorality!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

TEXTS AND SERMONS.—The text is the key-stone of that formal structure, the modern sermon. It was not, however, so in former times, for we are told that the old divines frequently preached without any text at all; and we know a celebrated clergyman who generally wrote his sermons before he selected a phrase from Scripture to prefix to them. The connection of the text and sermon is often forced. ROWLAND HILL, the eccentric English preacher, wishing to denounce the practice then prevalent among the women of wearing showy headdresses called "top-knots," preached from this text: Matthew xxiv., 17: "Let him that is on the house-top not come down," and pointed to the latter part of the phrase—"top-knot come down"—as a scriptural denunciation of the coiffure in vogue. ROWLAND HILL was an inveterate clerical punster. Preaching on one occasion at Wapping, a low district near London, he assured his hearers, who had been among the most dissolute of that unsavory quarter, that such Wapping (whopping) sinners even as they were might

...cope to be forgiven. One preacher took for his text the word "and," and another "but." The latter, as Dean Ramsay tells the story, was a candidate for a lectureship, and had to deliver a discourse before the trustees of the endowment in the way of competition; so he was determined to show how clever he could be, and took for his text the single word "but." He deduced from thence the great truth and the important doctrine that no position is without some corresponding cross or opposite trial. Naaman was a mighty man of valor and honorable, but he was a leper. The frontiers of the plain were fruitful as the garden of Eden, but the men of Sodom were awful sinners. "I called you, but ye answered not, &c. When he came down into the vestry after his sermon the senior trustee of the lectureship met him and said, "Sir, you gave us a most ingenious discourse, and we are much obliged to you; but we don't think you are the preacher that will do for us." This was a practical application of his sermon that the pulpit orator had not calculated upon. One of Dr. Hawes' most affective "charity" sermons was preached from the text, "to beg I am ashamed," but a meaning was given to it quite different from the original intention. He turned it effectively to his purpose by the gloss that he was ashamed for his hearers that the neglect of so good a cause as that for which he was pleading rendered it necessary to beg for it.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CHINESE LOVE SONG.

Flowers that so sweet and so abundant be,
Pomegranates in your scarlet livery,
In your fair charms her fairer charms I see;

But her I see not! so my heart o'erflows
With weeping and with wailing for my woes;
And none will help me—none will interpose!

Of her I dream—to her direct my cries,
And tears of blood drop from my burning eyes,
Red as the granate, or the evening skies.

Ye flowers as smooth as silk! thou lotus white,
Filling the air with odors exquisite,
Rising and falling on the waters light;

Yet, while I longing on the borders stand,
I cannot reach ye, though I stretch my hand,
Ye will not hear, nor answer my command.

Where is the boat in my sore need to aid?
Where is the friend to guide me to the maid?
—*Flowery Scroll.*

One of the Young Men of the Day.—Do you not think, asks "Tom's Father," writing to a London paper, that the young man of the present day is a very selfish fellow? If you don't, I do. You challenge me to the proof: you shall have it. There's my son Tom, just turned twenty. He is in a commercial house, and draws yearly £150. Lives at home, has the run of a good house, his own room, and two servants to answer his ring. Tom breakfasts, dines, and sometimes sups at home. Everything is done for him—even to his washing; and nowadays, with shirt collars, cuffs, and white pocket handkerchiefs, to "get up nobby," the laundress' bill is a considerable item. Of course, you rationally conclude that the return for all this paternal and maternal care is great? Not a bit of it; not one farthing reaches the hands of the house from Tom. To be sure, he provides himself with "toggery," (clothes,) "tiles," (hats) and "crabs," (boots;) and when he does thus much for himself he thinks he does well. But Tom surely makes presents to his mother and to his sisters? Oh, no; he is too "downy" for that. Stop, I err; one Christmas time he presented to his mother half-a-dozen pockethandkerchiefs worked by the nuns in some unknown nunnery, which he declared were invaluable, (I think the price was 3s. 6d. for the lot;) and his two biggest sisters got each a silver thimble; and sometimes Tom's extreme generosity prompts him to launch out a "bob" to his younger brother to keep in his pocket when he is at home from school for the holidays. As for the £150 a year, it all goes on Tom, and I am glad (of course) to find that at the close of the year I am not called upon to "shell-out" a "fiver" for the "snip's" bill. A dear friend of mine had a bill presented him at the close of 1868 for three "full-grown" hats for his son Jack (between twenty and twenty-one) had "stuck up" in six months. My wife, observing and deploring Tom's habits, wonders what he does with his salary—what becomes of nearly £3 a week. Simple woman! she forgets the habits of young men are not now what they were two-and-twenty years ago, when she glided from single blessedness to married happiness, and had to commence housekeeping on the same yearly sum her son now spends (squanders is nearer the mark) on his individual wants. Tom must smoke choice cigars; "do" his glass of sherry; have a "spin" at billiards; lounge at casinos, and peep into the music halls to hear the last new song or see the last new ballet. Besides, he must occasionally "do" a cab; omnibuses are very "slow" and a "bore," and Tom cannot smoke a "weed" in such a conveyance—a Hansom is "*the* correct thing." Waiters, too, come in for a fair share of Tom's spare cash. It is "nobby" to toss a "tanner" to the waiter. These are a few of our Tom's eccentricities. His mother grumbles and argues with him, but he declares that Jim, Dick and Harry do as he does. They draw the same "screw," spend it on themselves, and "shove" their legs under their governors' "mahogany"—that is, live at the expense of their parents. And yet in society they are each and all considered highly-respectable young men, punctual to a minute, honest to a fault, in bed at good time, and always bland and obliging. Tom's mother declares that when she was in her teens—bless her, she was a darling then!—young men made friendly calls at her father's house, spent a few hours in their society, took her to a stall at the theatre or for a quiet walk round the squares, or to see the shops; but now, alas! how changed are the Toms, and Jacks, and Harrys! True, the girls (I have two—sweet seventeen and nineteen) sometimes go to a box at the theatre; but then they are accompanied by their father or their mother; true, they walk out, but it is with those of their own sex; true, they go to parties, but it is only to mix with girls and old married people. The young men are away enjoying themselves after their own selfish fashions—they are at their casinos, their music halls, their billiard tables; places where sisters and "female friends" (there are no sweethearts nowadays) dare not be seen. Tom, and Dick, and Harry, are chalking the ends of their cues, and sucking their "weeds," and "doing" their sherries, while the girls, of whose welfare they should naturally be anxious, are doomed to the forced security of the four walls of home, pining, pouting, and fidgeting, with no other companionship than those of their own sex, and "What is butter to butter?" Need we wonder then that young women complain, as they do, of the utter selfishness of the young men of the day? Need we wonder that grown-up people arrive at the same conclusion?

Old Maids.—There is a stigma of reproach cast upon the term "old maid"—too often justly so, I admit. But where does the fault lie? I know two women who may be cast in this category—unmarried, forty years old, or thereabouts. Both are of good family, the daughters of wealthy men. The one, some dozen years ago, finding, as no sensible woman can fail to find, that fashionable life had nothing in it to satisfy her, made a stand for herself. She told her family that she must have a life of her own. She had no especial gifts, except a remarkable aptitude for business inherited from her father. In a quiet way she had turned her attention to fruit-growing, a branch of industry offering many attractions to her, and into that business she determined to enter. Fortunately she had sufficient money left her by her grandfather, to be able to carry out her plans, despite the sneers of her fashionable acquaintance, and the objections and obstacles raised by the home circle. She established herself on a fruit-farm in the western part of this State. Her work prospered. Now she is the owner of several hundred acres, and has constant and remunerative occupation of a kind agreeable to her. After a few years her father died, and, instead of the rich man he was estimated, he was found to be bankrupt. This daughter had a comfortable home and support to offer her mother and invalid sister. She has quite a settlement of work-people, men and women, to whom she and her sister minister in various ways. In fact, she lives a life which is useful to others and develops her own powers, and in the consciousness of that she finds happiness and peace.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Lava of Vesuvius by Night.—The scene at night was very extraordinary. Before the bright fire moved the dark figures of guides, tourists, wine sellers, and lazzaroni unattached, who were ready to beg or steal, to render any service—the lightest or the hottest—and then appraise their work at a price ridiculously exorbitant. It was not exactly a scene calculated to soothe weak nerves; and I could sympathize with an old Scotch gentleman who tumbled about over the excoriating lava, shouting "Guide, guide," evidently wishing most heartily that he had regained the comparative security and comfort of his hotel. He had forgotten the name of his guide, who, it turned out, had gone off to visit another part of the scene with the daughter of the old gentleman, a somewhat frisky and much more daring person. There was as yet no moon, and the evening air was cold, but no one felt otherwise than warm, at least on that side which was turned toward the lava. Above the burning field, which seemed from where we stood to be of illimitable extent, the air "shivered" with the heat, and the poisonous smoke obscured the black-blue sky. Across the dark plain which separated us from our ponies—a rugged way, to be retraced with painful steps—we could see advancing torches, which rather marked the presence than guided the steps of new arrivals. And as we began to descend, trembling helplessly at every other step, like frail boats in a short, stopping sea, we met many parties, some on ponies, many on foot, coming on to spend a part of the night before the glare of the lava. Some were attended by torch, or rather candle bearers, who carried flaring, many-wicked *candels*, some two inches in thickness. In one party, a lady was being uneasily borne up the mountain in a chair raised on the shoulders of four men; in another, a beautiful young Italian, favored by the night, gaily bestrode her pony, and urged it up the difficult ascent. One night there were as many as 2,000 persons on Vesuvius, and the light headed population of Resina, fearless and forgetful after three months experience of the eruption, mocked the grand old volcano with waltzes and polkas, close to the very spot where, upon the first outbreak, they are accustomed to assemble in prayer that St. Januarius, or some other saint or saintess, will intercede for them and quiet the mountain. But now, after a quarter of a year's harvest of the rich crops of largesse which an eruption produces, I should be inclined to doubt the sincerity of such petitions.—*From the Levant, the Black Sea, and the Danube, by R. Arthur Arnold.*

Eclipses of the Sun.—As far as I know the first mention of those strangely-beautiful and weird appendages of the sun, variously called "red flames," "prominences" and "protuberances," which are visible, and only visible during a total eclipse of our great luminary, occurs in a letter addressed by a Capt. Stannyan to Flamsteed in 1706—that is 162 years ago. Stannyan was at Berne, observing the total solar eclipse of that year, when the sun was totally darkened for four minutes and a half. He seems to have had sufficient presence of mind to have given the marvelous and awful accompanying phenomena only their due share of attention, for he carefully watched for the sun's reappearance, and was rewarded by observing that "his getting out of his eclipse was preceded by a blood-red streak of light from his left limb, which continued not longer than six or seven seconds of time; then part of the sun's disc appeared all of a sudden as bright as Venus was ever seen in the night—nay, brighter; and in that very instant gave a light and shadow to things as strong as the moon uses to do." It seems pretty clear that Stannyan believed this "blood-red streak" to belong to the sun, for he does not mention the moon; but, unfortunately, authority in the shape of Flamsteed referred it without question to the moon, and the height of our satellite's atmosphere was at once calculated to a nicety. This error was not banished from men's minds till the year 1860; it held its own, therefore, for over a century and a half—a pretty long run for an assertion made on such a slender basis, but one not altogether unprecedented. From 1706 to 1860 total eclipses of the sun have passed over Europe. I believe that in every case—certainly in every late case—the remarkable phenomena first observed in 1706 have been seen; in astronomical observation, as in other matters, *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*—the mind helps the eye as well as the eye the mind; but the records are singularly unsatisfactory till the year 1842 is reached, and then the golden age begins. The "red flames" in that year were watched by several observers of the highest eminence. Mauvais compared two of the prominences in shape and color to the peaks of the Alps illuminated by the setting sun. Mr. Airy likened them to saw-teeth in the position proper for a circular saw. Mr. Baily describes those seen by himself encircling the black moon as follows: "They had the appearance of mountains of a prodigious elevation; their color was red, tinged with lilac or purple; perhaps the color of the peach-blossom would more nearly represent it. They somewhat resembled the snowy tops of the Alpine mountains when colored by the rising or setting sun."—*Macmillan.*

Queen Victoria's Income.—So much nonsense is constantly talked, and such erroneous notions are held, respecting the Queen's income, that it can hardly be considered a work of supererogation to put the precise facts before the public. By an act passed soon after Her Majesty's accession, in which the Queen waives her right to and interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties and revenues, which by her prerogative she might have claimed, the civil list, *i. e.*, her income, is fixed at £385,000 per annum. Many people have an idea that this sum is actually paid to the Queen every year. Such is not the case. The civil list is divided into six classes, to each of which we will briefly refer. Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to Her Majesty for her private use. This amount is £60,000, which is payable in monthly installments as long as Her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £131,260, is for the payment of the salaries of her Majesty's household. This business is conducted by an official called the Paymaster of the Household, and when it is considered what a multiplicity of officers there are connected with a Court—from the lord of the bedchamber to the page of the back stairs—it can readily be imagined how the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,500, and is for the expenses of the household. Royal housekeeping and royal parties and balls must be kept upon a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mews and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal. The amount of class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,000, £9,000 is devoted to what are termed "royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the Royal Bounty Fund, which are in the gift of the Premier, are generally made to distressed literary men and women, or to the necessitous relations of deceased military or naval officers, or to others who have claims on the Government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments, such, for instance, as the award to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian dispatches from Gen. Napier. The alms, or "Maunday" money, also come from class 4, and to the amount of £2,000 are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1,200 is devoted to the payment of pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions, as they fall in through death, are the gift of the wife of the Prime Minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientific persons, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000; but, by a special clause in the act referred to, the sum of £1,209 is set apart from the Consolidated Fund in each year of the Sovereign's reign for this purpose. The civil list pensions now amount to upward of £17,000, after allowing for deaths. Class 6 may be regarded as a sort of reserve fund. The amount of it is £8,040, and it may be used toward meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.—*London Herald.*

Gloss on Silk.—The method of giving an artificial gloss to the woven pieces was invented in 1663. The discovery of the method was due to pure hazard. Octavio Mey, a merchant of Lyons, being one day in deep meditation, mechanically put a small bunch of silk threads into his mouth and began to chew them. On taking them out again into his hand, he was struck by the peculiar lustre they had acquired, and was not a little astonished to find that this lustre continued to adhere to the threads even after they had dried. He at once bethought him that there was a secret worth unravelling in this fact, and being a man of wits, he set himself to study the question. The result of his experiments was the *procédé de lustrage*, or "glossing method." The manner of imparting the artificial gloss has, like all other details of the weaving art, undergone certain changes in the course of years. At present it is done in this wise: Two rollers, revolving on their axes, are set up at a few feet from the ground, and at about 10 yards, in a straight line, from each other. Round the first of these rollers is wound the piece of silk of 20, 40, or 100 metre's length, as the case may be. Ten yards of the silk are then unwound and fixed by means of a brass rod in a groove on the second roller, care being taken to stretch the silk between the two cylinders as tightly as possible. A workman with a thin blade of metal in his hand daintly covers the uppermost side of the silk (that which will form the inside of the piece) with a coating of gum. On the floor under the outstretched silk is a small tramway, upon which runs a sort of tender filled with glowing coals. As fast as one man covers the silk with gum, another works the tender up and down so as to dry the mucilage before it has had time to penetrate the texture. This is a very delicate operation; for if, on the one hand the gum is allowed to run through the silk, or if, on the other, the coals are kept too long under one place, the piece is spoiled. In the first instance it would be stained beyond power of cleaning, and in the second it would be burned. None but trusty workmen are confided with this task, and even with the most proved hands there is sometimes damage. When ten yards of the piece have been gummed and dried they are rolled round the second cylinder, and ten more are unwound. This is repeated till the end. But the silk, with its coating of dry gum, is then stiff to the touch and crackles like cream-laid note-paper when folded. To make it soft and pliant again, it is rolled anew some six or seven times under two different cylinders, one of which has been warmed by the introduction of hot coals inside, and this is sufficient to give it that bright, new look which we all so much admire in fresh silk.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

I have no reference to a certain popular novel whose title I have filched. I want simply to define the privilege, which women as a race, time out of mind, have appropriated to themselves, and in which the feminine unmarried woman lives and moves and has her being. It is their tendency to make pets of men, and to this occupation they do give themselves up, heart and soul, with a recklessness of appearance and a forgetfulness of the consequences, which they manifest under no other circumstances. Here their consummate tact is at fault. Miss Daffy-down-dilly has plenty of eyes to see what a fool Miss Forget-me-not is making of herself, over young Ka-foozle-um; but she quite ignores that the whole world is looking on and appreciating her own little game with the obdurate Toddle-kins. And if it should happen, as it often does, alas! that both the meek, sentimental Forget-me-not and the sprightly Daffy-down-dilly, have both made up their minds to pet the obtuse Ka-foozle-um simultaneously, it is a sight worth seeing. What manœuvres on the part of the blue-eyed one to get him into the lonely, half-lighted conservatory! What desperate hanging upon his arm on the part of the daring Daffy! What keeping him pinned to her side at the supper-table! And when he manages, at intervals, to escape from this dual servitude, what vigilance is imparted to two pairs of feminine eyes by the misgivings of two unquiet feminine hearts! Blue eyes has a sort of foreboding that black eyes has inveigled the Cause of Contention into some quiet, out-of-the-way corner. She accordingly puts on her most fascinating smile to induce some other Ka-foozle-um, for whom she doesn't care a pin, to offer her his arm for a promenade. She goes out for air or change ostensibly, but in reality to make the tour of the rooms and to peer into every secluded corner in search of the delinquents. The odds are that she discovers them ensconced behind a window curtain or sitting on the staircase in the hall, and you may be sure that she decides to pitch her temporary tent so near them as to prevent a *tête-à-tête*, and if she be very clever she may manage to turn over her own cavalier to her rival and walk away the Ka-foozle-um of her heart! Two women keeping watch upon each other, and each determined to outvie the other in petting some one man, are most admirable studies. What *finesse!* what control of temper! what dissimulation of real feeling! what Judas kisses! what sisterly care they have for each other! how fond they are of each other's society!—which is only another way of saying that they will endure what they hate for the sake of being near the man they have each set their hearts on, and will endure the humiliation of receiving divided attentions rather than retire and leave the field to a rival. The young man himself usually puts the finishing touch to this little entertainment. After having received all their delicate attentions with the stoical bearing of an Indian idol, before which Hindoo girls burn incense and lay their offerings, he turns away from all this caressing to prostrate himself abjectly at the feet of some frosty-eyed girl, who has never once compromised herself by petting him in the least; but toward whom, he, with the strange perversity of the masculine nature, turns, as the needle does to the loadstone! One look of her cold blue eyes is worth more to him than all the passionate oillads of the one, and all the clinging tenderness of the other of his two devotees.

Then how obstinately some women will attach themselves to men whom they know do not care an atom for them, in reality, and who will never marry them! If they live together in the same house—taken for granted that there are two or three young women and one or two young men—then you shall see something like the Circassian slave system! The girls will hang about in the smoking-room, regardless of the fact that they are injuring their healths and sallowing their complexions with tobacco smoke—a sacrifice they would never for one moment think of making for the sake of having the company of a husband or brother. But in this case, mind triumphs over matter. Then, how obliging they are! They will play, they will sing, they will dance, they will plan parties and work smoking-caps and slippers, and mark handkerchiefs for these delightful male tyrants of theirs, and ask nothing in return but their society! Nothing can be more tender, more devoted, more pliable—yet these are the very sort of girls that young men of spirit oftenest decline to marry. The Circean cup held close to a man's lips loses its attractions him, but only withhold it, and straightway for he becomes immediately thirsty. The instinct, however, implanted in the nature of every true woman to care for men in little matters in which they always neglect to care for themselves, and the want she feels for something masculine upon which she may at the same time lean while she fondles and pets it, is one of the most beautiful, when not perverted and misapplied. What man is not softened when he feels a soft little hand slipping itself into his, in mere token of sympathy, or laid softly on his forehead as he lies tired out with business upon the lounge smoking? And the thousand and one little devices she employs to brighten or divert him! Women are so much more alive to the sudden changes which pass over the spirit. A little thing tells her when a man is unhappy or suffering; while men are generally clumsy in such matters and apt to be intense and passionate, instead of soothing and tender. Now, tenderness, not passion, is at the very bottom of all genuine petting. Notice women of strong passions and character—their love for men does not come out in the thousand and one little graceful nothings which mark the life of the ordinary woman. Tenderness does not always imply a strength of feeling or depth of passion; but rather the need of something to caress and take one out of oneself.

In married women the feeling often assumes consistency in the petting which they lavish upon their husbands, and oftenest this will be for the husbands who make the least return for the feeling; while sisters with grown-up brothers, who have a little passed their first youth, first show when they have ceased to think less of marriage by beginning to pet their brothers; this is an infallible sign. And what a pang it gives the maiden sister when her brother turns from her petting to the caresses of a girl-wife! Yet, that this instinct for petting something masculine—a want which merely feminine friendships will never fill—is connected with that of maturity is proven by the fact that mothers at once transfer the greater part of their petting to their children, and that a woman with a child or children is not half so prone to pet her husband as a childless wife. The grand aim and end of her life seems then to have been fulfilled and her instinct for petting finds its full, free and true scope!

HOWARD GLYNDON.

PARTY AND POWER.

Can a Non-Partisan Administration be a Success?—The Experience of Former Administrations.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The votes of the several States declaring that Grant was President elect had not yet been given officially to the public, before many leading Republican papers, instead of exulting in a success which was considered in accordance with their wishes, led off with articles denouncing in unqualified terms the propositionto increase the Presidential salary; were clamorous for the retention of the tenure-of-office monstrosity; called loudly for the most immediate possible passage of Jenckes' Civil Service bill, and wound up by ridiculing the pretensions of active, working Republicans who considered they had any claim on the incoming Administration for party favors.

The want of appreciating party discipline gives rise to the heresies we have noticed—and it is singular that men who understand the value and necessity of discipline in all struggles to achieve political success, or any other success, seem to be entirely wanting in its appreciation in giving effect to a political victory.

A non-partisan Administration can no more be successful than could be a non-partisan political contest, and an administrative officer, who from mistaken policy disregards party obligations, virtually abandons the principles he represents. To say to a President, that now he is elected he must disregard party and become so-called "national" is folly, for the fact that he has been elected President implies that he has secured the indorsement of a majority of the people, and the will of that majority for the time being is the national, and not a partisan will.

The nation has been governed for thirty years or more by men and by measures the majority of the people of the country condemned, because the leaders of the anti-Democratic Party never had the slightest knowledge of the value of discipline. We have, since 1840, had three declared anti-Democratic Administrations. Harrison's lasted thirty days! Taylor's Administration was nominally a year, but it really ended in less than sixty days after his inauguration. Lincoln's first term has no proper place as a civil administration; his second term would have been one, but it closed at the end of the first year. Was there ever such a record of political disaster and national disappointment?

But the real political sentiments of the nation have been all the way through sacrificed by the want of sagacious leadership on the part of the Opposition, and the Democratic Party has held power, not from its own strength, but because of the thorough inability of the Opposition to organize or discipline its forces. When Clay ran against Polk he was defeated by the want of a little organization of his friends in the "Empire State." What sensible politician doubts but that Birney could have been induced to withdraw if proper considerations had been offered. This would have secured New-York State to Mr. Clay, and elected him. If the State of Pennsylvania had been thoroughly canvassed, it would have been carried by Fremont, and this would have made him President instead of Buchanan. We leave it to the reflections of our readers to picture how different would have been the career of our country if the people's expressed wishes had been realized, in the twelve years of anti-Democratic politics through the Administrations of Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln; and how entirely different would have been our national history if Clay had defeated Polk, and Fremont Buchanan.

In the advocacy of a non-partisan Administration, Gen. Jackson's eight years of stern rule are very apt to be held up as something terrible, and his Administration is often spoken of as *a failure*. It is not necessary for us to defend Gen. Jackson, for the nation at large, for certain manly qualities he possessed, sustained him, in spite of political differences, as no other President was ever sustained.

In reviewing the campaign just closed, from what source did the speakers supporting Gen. Grant get their most popular arguments against the rebellion? Why, in Gen. Jackson's sayings, that the "Union must and shall be preserved," and that he believed in "hemp for traitors." It was these spontaneous utterances of a truly American heart that carried thousands who revered Jackson's name over to the Republican Party. Gen. Jackson unquestionably did often violate good taste and popular usage, but it was always to support honestly-entertained convictions, and to sustain those whom he called his party and personal friends, and the chivalrous spirit of the people forgave what might have been conventionally wrong, in their admiration for the nobility that inspired his intentions. Jackson was as true as steel to those who sustained him, and for this reason his champions felt that if they served him, they had a friend who would never, without good cause, desert them, and this made Gen. Jackson invincible.

As a contrast to this, look upon Gen. Taylor. He was a pure patriot and honest man. He went to Washington with the noblest intentions. The vampires who got possession of him took advantage of his honesty of purpose, and as a first lesson inspired him with the idea that it was heroic and statesmanlike to sacrifice his personal preferences to public considerations, and he accepted the suggestion as a rule of action. The result was that in a few weeks after he was inaugurated every enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Taylor's election was ridiculed and lampooned in the City of Washington, and were grossly insulted by menials within the precincts of the "White House." A few weeks before he died he told one of the warmest friends and most influential political supporter he ever had, that he was powerless to fulfill the personal promises he had made, or in any way to help his friends. He wrote on this especial occasion a begging note, addressed to Messrs. Clayton and Meredith, soliciting a favor for this very friend; and when the gentleman read it, and said that he had too much respect for the President, and for the hero of "Buena Vista" to present such a note, the General was absolutely overcome with regretful emotion, and begged that his friend would not go away with unkind feelings, or make harsh comments. To such a strait was the "hero of Buena Vista," the Chief Magistrate of the nation, reduced, by those very kind of men who would now strip the President of his constitutional power, and scoff at the manliness that prefers personal and political friends to open or secret foes.

Gen. Jackson not only stood by his friends, but he was slow to believe anything against those in whom he put confidence. One of the most honored and oldest citizens now residing in Washington, informed us that just after his arrival in that city, then a young man, Mr. Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, said to him that he was on his way to the "White House" to inform the General that one of his especial appointees was a defaulter. Mr. Woodbury said further, that the General was slow to believe anything against his friends, and that he expected that he, the General, would say or do something unpleasant when he heard the statement. Mr. Woodbury then took our informant along on the pretence of introducing him to the President, but really to divide the expected fire that would be evolved by the real business of the contemplated interview. The General was found in his favorite room, with his feet against the mantel-piece, enjoying the heat of a hickory-wood fire, and the solace of his favorite corn-cob pipe. Mr. Woodbury, after a few unimportant remarks, at last stated the object of his visit. The moment the General comprehended Mr. Woodbury's statement, he brought his feet to the floor with a crash, sprung up, and, almost livid with anger, said that he believed the charges made against his old friend were false. He added: "This man fought by my side in the Florida war; I know he was brave, and I believe he is an honest man." Mr. Woodbury, who retreated to avoid the first effects of the explosion, now stepped forward and said that he had been unusually careful to inform himself, and he was forced to believe that the charges were true. He then added, as if to mollify the General: "I would like to have you, Mr. President, nominate some one for the place." "I will nominate no one," said the General, interrupting Mr. Woodbury, at the same time choking to keep down his feeling. "Put in the vacant place whom you please, but, mark me, Mr. Woodbury, I shall examine into this case myself, and if my friend has been wronged, I will grind the guilty parties into the earth, just as I do this pipe," as he threw the old corn-cob on the floor, and ground it up under the heel of his boot. Mr. Woodbury gave his young friend a signal, and the two hastily retreated. On reaching the open air, Mr. Woodbury said, "Thank God, that unpleasant duty is performed. I hope I will never have to perform another one of the kind."

It is useless to say of a man governed by principles so noble where his personal relations are concerned, that his public life could be a failure; at least it could not be a failure under a popular form of government. But this feature of strong personality was still further illustrated by a prominent act of Gen. Jackson's administration. Soon after he was inaugurated he appointed a then obscure young man, named Gwinn, subsequently distinguished as United States Senator Gwinn, to the best paying office in his gift, viz., United States Marshal of Mississippi. The Senate was politically opposed to the General, and it rejected the appointment. The General sent it in a second time, and again it was rejected. Nothing, up to this era, exceeded the party indignation and abuse that was showered upon the General for his violation of usage "and the Constitution," by such an unparalleled outrage of renominating a person to the Senate who had been rejected. But Gen. Jackson kept Gwinn in office until his successor was confirmed, and thus fought the battle with the Senate, keeping the country in hot water and taxing his party for defence. This continued for four long years. With Gen. Jackson's second term came a Senate politically favorable, and Gwinn was now nominated for the third time, and was confirmed; and thus ended the strife.

Hon. Alexander Barrow, United States Senator, who was a sort of godchild of Gen. Jackson's, informed us that, after many years of estrangement on account of political differences, he paid a last visit to "The Hermitage." He found the once stalwart "Old Hickory" doubled almost with age and suffering. Mr. Barrow said he was agreeably surprised, that the General made no allusions to the disagreements of times past, but as his strength would permit talked only kindly of "old times." As Mr. Barrow was about to leave, he said, "General, as you have alluded to the past, if it is proper and right, tell me why you kept through your first Presidential term yourself and all your friends in trouble, by persisting in keeping Mr. Gwinn Marshal of Mississippi." The old General, at the allusion, straightened up, his eye assumed some of its natural brightness, and he said, "When my mother fled with me and my brother from the oppression of the British, who held possession of North Carolina, and we settled in Tennessee, we were very, very poor. My brother had a long sickness (occasioned by a wound received from a British officer, because he refused to do some menial service) and finally died. In the midst of our distress and poverty, an old Baptist minister called at our log cabin, and spoke the first kind words my mother heard in her new home; and this good man continued to call, and he finally made our house his lodging place, and continued to prefer it, when better ones in the neighborhood were at his service. Years rolled on, and this good man died. Well, Sir," continued the General, with a great deal of feeling, "when the news was brought me that I was elected President, I put up my hands and exclaimed: 'Thank God for that, for it will enable me to give the best office under the Government to the son of the old minister who was the friend of my mother, and of me in my youth,' and I kept my promise, and, if it had been necessary, I would have sacrificed my office before he should have been removed."

Gen. Jackson was triumphantly elected to a second term, and his successor he named, and having thus brilliantly closed his official career, he was literally carried to the Hermitage in the arms of a grateful nation. Such a history is not accorded to those who make a failure.

T. B. THORPE.

PERU.

How Christmas was Celebrated in Lima—Peruvian Ladies—Their Lack of Refinement—Political Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lima, Peru, S. A., Monday, Dec. 22, 1868.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day has come and passed away, and three more days will see another year added to the eternal Past. On Christmas Day, in the Episcopal churches at Lima and at Callao, the usual service was held, with the addition of an anthem by the choirs, and the beautiful *Te Deum* of Jackson (old as the everlasting hills, yet ever new in beauty and harmony,) was given with fine effect by the singers. Yet the Protestant gathering was but a handful compared to the thousands that thronged into the Catholic churches and the Cathedral, and celebrated the day with the most imposing and brilliant display. In the evening before Christmas the churches were also open for divine service, and at 9 o'clock there issued from the Cathedral a long procession of priests, boys swinging censers and bearing an image of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Christ in her arms, surrounded by tapers, wreaths of flowers, and followed by crowds of men, women and children, bearing torches and singing very highly-pitched and monotonous Christmas anthems. It was something exceedingly ludicrous to see the people prostrate themselves wherever they were standing, or sitting, engaged in whatever occupation of talking, laughing and buying, as soon as the solemn music approached, and the gaily-dressed crowds of worshipers, bearing the precious Saint on a raised platform, drew near their locality. The Plaza was one blaze of light, illumination and decoration, and the stalls and stands erected all around the four open sides, were besieged by crowds of people, with their entire families, chaffing over the difference in price of a wooden doll, and beating down the bewildered China and Cholo men to the lowest possible figure, for these cheap stalls are mostly kept by Chinamen, and it is to these that the poorer classes mostly resort. They also thronged around the refreshment stands, and hovered like so many black crows over the savory smell from the numerous little pans, astride of the charcoal fires, drinking their red-hot chicha, aguadiente and fresco, eating their peppery native dishes with their black fingers, squatting on their feet and gossiping around the ruddy light of the little fires, the happiest set of people in all the world, even if the next minute they were to be swallowed up by an earthquake. As the holy procession approached these jolly Cholos, instantly, as if by magic, the smile was hushed, the laugh and jest suppressed, and setting down the plate of fried fish, cheese, onions and lettuce, (a villainous mess, called "cabeche," and the whole strongly seasoned with Chili pepper, and garnished with parched corn!) the whole crowd, regardless of the gay dresses of the women, sank upon their knees, and, in a loud voice, responded to the chants, and muttered their prayers, keeping, meanwhile, one eye on their plate before them, and pushing away the crowds of snuffing and hungry dogs who sniffed at the savory viands, and often poking their noses into the very plates of the "diners-out." Hardly had the long procession filed by before the joking, drinking and laughing were resumed with more than usual spirit and zest. The shops were all alight, and the richest goods were arranged as artistically and showily as in the windows of the finest Broadway stores.

But the strangest foreign sight, which adds such originality to the scene, and which, from its very oddness, most interests the foreigner, are the native women, with shiny black faces, straight black braids of hair and neck, bosom and arms bare, bending over their frying fritters, and the thousand other messes that are cooking all around them over the little charcoal fires on the ground, and the half naked, or astonishingly gayly-dressed women, children and families, who patronize these eating places, and enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. Nor is this native festivity confined to the poorer or lower classes, by any means. The real Peruvian families, rich, stylish, and elegantly dressed, with their servants to follow them and carry all their shopping purchases, are as great patrons of these little native messes as are their humbler Cholo neighbors, and although richness of apparel, elegance in dress, and the presence of many servants, indicate the usual signs of wealth and prosperity, yet I have seen them buy these spicy red-hot dishes, and eat them with their jeweled fingers as enjoyably as their less refined blacker sisters. One thing I have noticed that strikes every foreigner with disgust, and proves conclusively that the Peruvian, though by position and birth a lady, has not the innate refinement of the American or English woman: A Peruvian woman or young lady, even if her family be among the most aristocratic and wealthy, habitually spits upon the floor or in the street the same as a man, from the constant use of cigarettes. Then again, let her be ever so elegantly dressed, her dress of moiré, her manta the finest of Thibet and covered with silk embroidery, and bordered with the richest real Guipure lace, her fingers fairly covered with diamonds of great value and immense size, her diamond ear-rings and the brooch that fastens her manta to her forehead of the purest water—I have repeatedly seen them reject the elegantly-embroidered lace handkerchief, which hangs from their fingers, and use an old dirty red or yellow silk bandanna in the coarsest manner possible, thrusting it back again, an unsightly roll or rag, into the pocket of the lovely mauve or amber silk dress. All their habits, such as picking their teeth and eating with their fingers, are very dirty, and plainly indicate a total lack of in-bred refinement, and also an inherited, careless disregard of the little niceties of life, from their old Inca progenitors.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

There is nothing very interesting to communicate in the political world. Great uneasiness over the threatened revolution prevails among all classes, except foreigners, who are sure not to be meddled with, if they will not in their turn interfere with either party. It should be a matter of no interest to any foreign resident here who rules, who has ruled, or who is to rule, since a good man cannot long preserve peace and order, owing to the turbulent spirit of discord and the jealousy and envy of opposing parties. A bad man is soon turned or driven out, but is often permitted to steal the Treasury empty before he leaves. Every two years, at least, the old one is ousted, and the new candidate comes into office, after innumerable fightings, by day and by night, in the street and in the calle-houses, among all conditions, sexes and classes. But, poor man, brief is his reign, short-lived his triumph, for hardly has he occupied the Presidential chair before the malice, the slanders, the jealousy begin. And even if he lives down the envy that his election has created, he will find himself sooner or later opposed by a formidable band of people hostile to him and his Administration. He can now turn nowhere for help. Those on his own side, and formerly his friends, become now his bitterest opponents and foes, and before many months are over his short-lived triumph is at an end, and he is forced either to resign and give place to a more popular candidate, or else he ignominiously flees the country, taking with him all the available funds in the Treasury. If some stern old patriot would arise, such as Gen. Castilla, and rule by mere strength of will and force of arm, hanging as high as Haman the first and every opponent who dared to question his actions, I am of the opinion that such a summary way of dealing with rebels might be efficacious. A little judicious hanging of those ringleaders who constantly incite to fresh revolution, would soon break up all tendency to such broils and revolutions as are constantly taking place.

President Balta has been the most able and efficient of Presidents, possessing rare executive ability and great administrative talent. For the first six months he was almost worshiped as a saint, but now he stands a very fair chance to be dethroned, driven out of the country, or destroyed in it. A man in power may well say here: "Deliver me from my friends."

The commerce of Peru has mostly fallen among English people and into American and foreign hands. Old Spanish families have lost all confidence in any important commercial enterprise. Revolution and change of government has determined him to lock up his capital and forego the interest for the safety of the principal. One wealthy old Peruvian in Lima has had for many years $1,000,000 packed away in safes and in the vaults of the church. He would not remove it for an interest of twenty per cent., and among the wealthy Peruvians, a love of ease, pride of lineage and intolerance under insult go hand in hand with their hatred of innovation and commercial probity. The proud old race, descendants of the rich Castilian blood, is fast becoming extinct, and if, as many prophesy in a few years, the foreign population will overbalance and outnumber the native population, then, when foreigners come to take any part in Governmental affairs, I believe this revolutionary spirit will be quelled, and this people, not fit to govern themselves, will submit to be governed by minds strong enough to compel them to acquiesce in the laws.

THE LAST EARTHQUAKE.

The night of Dec. 23, at 11:45, (midnight,) quite a hard earthquake was felt in some parts of Lima. Strangely enough, in the northern part of the city it was not perceptible, or if felt, was not sufficiently powerful to awaken the sleeping inhabitants, while in the south and eastern portion of the city the shock was very violent, and very long continued, shaking down some of the frailest and weakest walls of the rickety houses, and creating great consternation. Unlike the usual kind of earthquakes here, the motion was oscillary, and seemed to roll one way and then back again, as a ship in a gale of wind rolls and sways about. In Callao it was not at all felt, and the ships at anchor in the bay slept as peacefully as possible, and knew nothing of the disturbance.

X. Y. Z.

The Canada Book Case in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 30.

The case of the United States *vs.* seventy-eight cases of imported books, came up in the United States Court, yesterday, on the claimants' motion for permission to file their claim and answer, and for the release of the books on bond. The motion was argued before Judge Leavitt. The claimants are Henry J. Shaw, the importer of the books, W. R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, and Bell & Dalday, of London. They were represented by Mr. F. Lincoln, Tilden, Stevenson & Tilden, and Corwine & Corwine. The owners of the American copyright to books published in England and thus imported, were represented by Judge Matthews and Mr. Nesmith. Gen. Ward, District Attorney, and Hon. Henry Stanbery (the latter specially detailed by the Department at Washington) appeared for the Government.

An affidavit made by Henry J. Shaw was read in support of the claimant's application. He states that while in Cincinnati he conceived the idea of importing foreign books to sell here, and that he made arrangements with S. G. Hubbard & Co., auctioneers, to take charge of them when they should arrive. Acting on this idea he went to Great Britain and purchased books there amounting in value to about $16,000. In addition to that, he made arrangements with book dealers in Edinburgh and London, (Messrs. W. R. Chambers and Bell & Dalday,) to have books shipped to him at Montreal to a consignee, he himself not being able to pay for them at the time. The understanding was, that on his making satisfactory arrangements with the consignee, he should have charge of them. When the books arrived he had not money enough to pay the duties on them all, and was unable to borrow enough. He thereupon determined to pay for such books as he designed for shipment to Cincinnati, the value of which, in Montreal, was less than $5,000, and when he had made a sale of them he was to apply the proceeds to the payment of the duties on the other books. He made application accordingly to the Consul at Montreal, directing his clerk to prepare an invoice. The clerk, by mistake, prepared and filed with the Consul a catalogue of all the books intended to be imported. When he came to swear to the invoice he did not examine it carefully, but took it for granted it was all right, and swore to it. The books were afterward sent to Port Huron, and he obtained money sufficient to pay the duties on the lot intended for Cincinnati. He did not know that the entire lot of books had been forwarded to Port Huron until he came to Cincinnati. On the 13th or 14th of November he discovered for the first time that books not included in the Cincinnati consignment had been sent forward. Before making any sales he was informed by Mr. Thomas W. Neff, Surveyor of Customs at this port, that he would object to the sale on the ground that the duties had not been paid in full. He immediately called on Gen. Neff, and stated he had recently discovered that books had been received in Cincinnati on which the duties had not been paid, and that he desired to correct the mistake. Next morning the books, including the Cincinnati packages, on which the duties had been paid, were seized by order of Gen. Neff, and he was informed that seizures were made contemporaneously in the other cities to which consignments had been sent.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, the Court granted the claimants' motion, ordering the claims and answers to be filed immediately, and assigning ten days to the parties to prepare for hearing.

Senator Yates' Naturalization Bill.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes the following letter from Senator Yates in relation to the Naturalization bill recently introduced by him:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1869.

Dear Friend: By some means your letter on the subject of my bill on naturalization escaped me till now. I am very sorry. Inclosed find a copy. The principle is this: that the probationary feature of the present law was born of fear, and the false idea that the measure of men's rights is a certain standard of intelligence, that we must arrogate to ourselves certain peculiar privileges on account of birth. I am opposed to all such ideas. Manhood is the magic word which opens the door to all progress, all excellence, all privileges. I would have the country abandon all discriminations against men because of foreign birth, only requiring them to swear allegiance and become *bona fide* residents of the country. I would meet the emigrant to these shores with right hearty welcome, and say to him: "You have abandoned the home of your youth, the graves of your sires, the associations of a lifetime, to join the grand army of this progressive Government. Welcome! The same Creator who gave us this fair land sent you, though a little later than our fathers came to the Western wilderness, to join us in the great march to glory and renown."

My bill doubtless needs much labor to perfect it, but I am confident that the idea is *right*.

Your friend, RICHARD YATES.

E. L. Baker, Esq., Springfield, Ill.

Hannibal Hamlin's Reception in Bangor.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 30.

It being understood that Hon. Hannibal Hamlin would return home from Augusta by last evening's train, an immense crowd, headed by the Bangor Cornet Band, went down to the cars to receive him, and congratulate him upon his election. Upon his arrival he was greeted with hearty cheers, and escorted to the City Hall, which was immediately packed full. Being introduced by Judge Godfrey, who was called to preside, Mr. Hamlin was received with storms of cheers and applause, which having subsided, he made a brief speech in which he said that he had returned from the hardest fought contest in the political annals of this State, and said that he should dissemble the truth if he did not say he was proud of the victory which had been won. But he was more proud of the support which he had received from his fellow-citizens of Bangor and old Penobscot, and of the confidence which they had thus shown that they reposed in him.

Thanking them for their support and for this further token of respect, he bade them "God bless you all, now and always." Cheer upon cheer, loud and prolonged, followed the close of his brief yet happy speech, when the line reformed and escorted the Senator elect to his residence, when he received the further congratulations of his friends. Although but an hour's notice was given, a large crowd assembled to do honor to our distinguished fellow-citizen, and his reception was such an one as showed how strong a hold he had upon the hearts of his fellow-citizens, none among whom but admire him for his ability, his integrity and his patriotism.

A Novel Vessel to be Launched in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 26.

An iron brig, to carry molasses in bulk, is to be launched from the Glendon Rolling Mills wharf Saturday forenoon, at high water. She is 150 feet long on the keel, 140 feet on deck, has 27 feet breadth of beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and will register about 350 tons. All her accommodations are on deck, and consist of a trunk cabin, a house for the crew, galley, and some small store-rooms, leaving the hold entirely clear for cargo. She has seven circular tanks, secured on an iron platform, and braced from the sides, and these are all connected with one another in such a manner that they can be either united or disconnected at pleasure. Their combined capacity is 90,000 gallons. On the top of each there is a turret to allow for expansion, and also over each there is a hatchway, so that they can be examined around, above and below, at all times. She has a powerful steam-pump by which to discharge, and it is estimated that in six hours her cargo can be pumped out. At the place where she will discharge in Boston there is a tank to receive her cargo. The saving in casks, cooperage and leakage will be very great, and in the course of a few voyages will make up the difference in the expense of such a vessel compared with one of wood. Besides the tanks, she has considerable space in the wings and in the ends to stow any outward cargo that may be required to ballast her. She is brig rigged, named *Novelty*, and is owned by Messrs. Hall, Spaulding & Co.

BRIEF NOTES.

There were seventy-seven deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati during the first fifteen days of this month. Of this number fifty-six were children under 5 years of age.

Leavenworth, Kansas, pays the Superintendent of its public schools $3,000 per annum.

Whittier College is the name of an educational institution established by the Society of Friends, near Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Some ladies in Sullivan, Ind., are holding prayer-meetings in the drinking saloons, and offer the proprietors $500 each to close up. The extortionate dealers demand $2,000.

A child, sixteen months old, fell from a third-story window to the pavement in Baltimore on Thursday, and received no injury except some slight bruises on the face and arm.

Syracuse has 133 school-teachers, and pays them an average salary of only $390.

The city officials of Chicago are talking of a drive extending around the city, sixteen or eighteen miles in length, and 200 feet in width.

Gen. Carl Schurz, in his recent speech before the Legislature of Missouri, said that he had a conversation with Gen. Grant at the army reunion in Chicago, in which Grant, speaking of the Southerners, remarked, "We cannot go to them; they must come to us. But when they come as improved men, we should not repel them."

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says Mr. Hamlin goes into the Senate, not because of any shortcomings in others, but because of peculiar merits of his own which the people sought to honor.

The total valuation of Springfield, Mass., is $20,550,527, an increase of $2,680,297 over last year. The valuation of the city has been doubled since 1862.

It is said that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company paid about $1,200,000 for the real estate at South Boston recently purchased by them.

There are seventy-eight money-order offices on the Pacific coast. The San Francisco office, which is second only to the New-York office, last year issued orders amounting to $865,281, and paid orders to the amount of $150,825.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Committee will hold a meeting at Harrisburg, Feb. 4, to decide upon the time and place for the next State Convention.

The North Carolina Senate has adopted a bill which allows a person of good moral character to practice in the inferior Courts of that State upon the payment of a fee of $20.

The entire City of Buffalo enjoyed last week with wonderful zest, the sixth annual Old Settlers' Festival. If we may credit the local papers, social distinctions were for the time being laid aside, pride was left at home, and everybody was welcome, the only condition required being respectability.

The sales of real estate in San Francisco during the past three years amount to over $58,000,000.

The Democrats of the First District of New-Hampshire have nominated Ellery A. Hibbard, of Laconia, for Congress.

Workmen boring a well at Fort Warren discovered some well-preserved shells of mussel, some *mercenaria*, and *cardita borealis*, one hundred feet below the surface of the earth—at least, a Boston paper says so, and it is not to be doubted that truth lies at the bottom of that well.

The Salt Lake papers criticise Mr. Ashley's bill to divide Utah savagely, and pronounce it an infamous project to suppress Mormonism.

St. Louis is emulating Chicago in the number of its divorce cases. Fifteen new suits came before the Circuit Court there on Thursday.

Another body, that of a lady, has been stolen from a cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio, and a warrant has been procured for a search of the medical colleges in the city.

At a late meeting of the Chicago Sorosis Mrs. Kilbourn said that, in behalf of the Wisdom Payers, she was opposed to female suffrage.

The Baltimore City Council have asked the Governor of Maryland to call a special session of the Legislature, that authority may be given the city to appropriate money to prevent the overflow of Jones' Falls, from which the city suffered so seriously in July last.

A South Carolina freedman, who broke into a loom-house and stole sixteen yards of cloth, has been sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in April. This is in accordance with the law, but Judge Orr, in pronouncing sentence, said that he would recommend the Governor to commute the penalty to confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Overseers of the Poor in Providence gave a recent applicant an order on a grocer, and he took the amount in cigars.

A New-Hampshire paper reports that a horse broke loose the other day in Laconia, went to a blacksmith's shop, and, walking up to the man at the anvil, held up one of his fore-feet. The blacksmith found the shoe was loose, and fastened it, whereupon the horse ran home again.

The village of Truckee, Cal., the first railroad station east of Sacramento, now has seventy-two buildings, and in fifty-two of them liquor is sold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 24, 1869.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum $12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition $10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year $3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year $5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year $2
Five copies $8
Ten copies $15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Government is considering the question of abolishing the slave trade, now carried on in the colonies.

The transports containing the troops to reinforce the army in Cuba are nearly ready to sail. They will land at Santiago de Cuba, that port being nearer the insurrectionary district than Havana.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. STEWART called up the resolution offered by him proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to suffrage, and moved to make it the special order for Thursday next. Mr. DIXON gave notice that when the subject came up he should offer an amendment proposing that any such amendment shall be ratified by State Conventions instead of State Legislatures. Mr. STEWART's motion was agreed to. The joint resolution relative to provisional Governments in Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi was agreed to. It provides for the removal of all civil officers who cannot take the test oath, and for the filling of the vacancies by the District Commanders, the resolution to take effect in thirty days. Debate on the Air Line Railroad bill was resumed, but it was soon laid aside, and the Central Branch bill taken up. This was also laid aside upon the announcement of the death of the late Senator RIDDLE. Appropriate eulogies were delivered, and the Senate adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the property of WM. T. HARRIS, who died in Brazil, and whose property was seized by the officers of that Government. A resolution was also adopted directing an inquiry to be made as to whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot ought not to be removed from its present site to some place more remote from the public grounds, and where it would be less of an obstruction to city improvements. The proposed Constitutional Amendment relative to suffrage was taken up, and Mr. BOUTWELL made a lengthy argument in favor of its passage. At the conclusion of his remarks the Amendment was ordered printed. Mr. KNOTT made an argument in opposition to the Amendment. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A riot occurred in Havana on Friday evening. During the performance at the theatre some of the audience commenced shouting "Viva CESPEDES," and finally commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. The Police and Spanish volunteers finally fired upon the multitude, and a riot ensued, during which several persons on both sides were killed. Still more riots are anticipated.

There are contradictory reports in circulation in Havana regarding the revolution in St. Domingo. Official sources credit the Government with having recently met with some successes over the insurgents, while private intimation is to the effect that the rebels have taken two villages, and were marching against a third. A London banker had arrived, prepared to negotiate with President BAEZ for a loan of two million dollars.

Three of the policemen arrested in Chicago recently, charged with being aids and accessories to the assault on the late Judge TYLER, which was alleged to have resulted in his death, were brought up for examination before a Police Magistrate on Wednesday. The prosecuting attorney sent word that he could not attend, and desired the examination to be postponed. The Magistrate refused to continue the case, and discharged the prisoners. The other policemen who were arrested are awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The City Gasworks, at Annapolis, Md., exploded yesterday morning, entirely demolishing the building. One man was seriously injured.

A disastrous fire occurred at Ottawa, Canada, on Friday morning, destroying the Queen's Printing Office and block in which it is situated, together with the Royal Canadian Bank office, Ottawa and Prescott Railway office, and several private establishments. One hundred persons were thrown out of employment in consequence. The loss is estimated at $140,000.

A horrible accident occurred on Friday in the town of Falmouth, Me. A man named SWETT was cutting trees, when his ax glanced and buried itself in the body of a lad named MARSTON, killing the boy almost instantly. They were alone, and SWETT was so horror-struck that he went into convulsions. He was found writhing in the snow in that condition, and the dead body of the lad near by. It is feared that SWETT will also die from the effects of the shock.

A most daring robbery was committed in the Park Bank yesterday. The thief, FRANCIS E. PAYTON, seized $3,636 in bills and ran off, but was captured.

An important meeting was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, at which a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and endeavor to obtain from the Legislature a reduction of the toll rates on the canals.

The Ohio Senate passed a bill raising the legal rate of interest to ten per cent., or in other words, making special contracts for the payment of interest at that rate, legal and valid.

The recent convention of railroad Presidents, held at Atlanta, Ga., resolved to reduce the fare for all persons going South to prospect or examine the country to two cents a mile, and all immigrants are allowed to travel for one cent per mile.

A San Francisco dispatch states that the Central Pacific Railroad is completed to a point 461 miles east of Sacramento, and within 130 miles of Monument Point, at the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles per day.

The four miners arrested for the murder of DOUGLAS LOVE, an overseer for the Central Coal Company at Lonaconing, Md., have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Allegany County, for willful murder, and committed for trial. Their names are LAWRENCE COYTEIL, PATRICK MCGUIRE, PATRICK LANIGAN, ALEXANDER LAVERTY and MICHAEL DONOHUE. The murder was committed on the 6th of December, and the full particulars have been given in these columns.

The graduates of Yale College, resident in Philadelphia and vicinity, had their annual reunion on Thursday evening. Judge WILLIAM STRONG presided, and among the guests present were President WOOLSEY, Prof. FISHER and Prof. PACKARD, of Yale College; Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, JOS. C. JACKSON and L. M. JONES, Esqs., of New-York; Rev. E. M. PARSONS, of Springfield, Mass.

A Washington telegram says that Gen. GRANT has selected his Cabinet, but will only announce such selections to those fortunate individuals when he shall have been officially notified of his election, which will be early in February.

The suit of the County of Orleans, N. Y., against SAMUEL C. BOWEN, County Treasurer, and others, was determined in the Circuit Court at Albion, on Friday, in favor of the plaintiff. The question involved was the liability of the Treasurer for some $27,000 county money which Mr. BOWEN deposited in the First National Bank of Medina in January, 1867 and which was lost by the failure of that institution in February of that year. The parties connected with Mr. BOWEN as defendants were his bondsmen.

Gen. GRANT yesterday received the citizens of Baltimore at Barnum's Hotel. An immense crowd assembled around the hotel, filling the streets on every side. The General was in the drawing-room, where he shook hands and received the congratulations as the visitors passed through the large hall.

Mrs. CONLAN, wife of MICHAEL CONLAN, of Albany, who was so terribly mutilated by a Central train a few evenings since, died on Friday. No woman was apparently more strong or healthy on the afternoon that her husband met his death. The sad calamity threw her into hysterics, and she continued to pine away until Friday, when death ensued.

A valuable gold mine is reported to have been discovered at Pogatillo, Utah. Several working tests made of the ore yielded rates varying from $3,000 to $12,000 to the ton. It is pronounced one of the most valuable mines in that section.

An officer of BRIGHAM YOUNG recently entered the Episcopal Church at Salt Lake City, and summarily brought the services to a close by arresting the pastor, Rev. Dr. FOOTE. His offence consisted in driving his horse "faster than a walk" while on his way to church.

The Governor-General of Canada is to have a public reception at Montreal this coming week.

The long-talked-of billiard match between MELVIN FOSTER and JOSEPH DION, will take place in Montreal on Thursday night next.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Missouri*, we are in receipt of news from our Havana correspondent, dated July 18. Our City of Mexico correspondence, dated Jan. 9, is also at hand.

Cabinet Speculations.

It would be lucky for us if all speculation were as harmless as speculating on the composition of GRANT's Cabinet. It is, indeed, an unobjectionable, and not an over-exciting pastime; and conjectural letter-writing in this vein may be read—we may add, it may even be *written*—with perfect safety. The chances, too, are that one guess out of seven will be correct—a degree of accuracy, of course, enough to establish any ordinary Washington correspondent's everlasting reputation for prophecy. And, even should he miss this one, most of his brethren would be in the same boat with himself; for, had one but the patience to do it, it would be a nice satire to set down together merely the names of all the thousand-and-one Cabinet candidates whom letter-writers have announced as "sure" of their portfolios.

Gen. GRANT will, of course, smash some of these "slates" in due time by his own announcement; but meanwhile it is not unentertaining to observe the profound conviction, the high and serene faith wherewith each of the prophets supports his own augury. The other day, for example, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* had the thing all fixed up just right, at last, in this wise: STANTON, Secretary of State; SCHENCK, Secretary of the Navy; GREELEY, Postmaster-General; PIERREPONT, Attorney-General,—and so on. This, he explained, was "the general belief of the shrewder set"—shrewd fellows that set—and to the obvious probabilities of the case he appealed for vindication of his prophecy. There is nothing, after all, like good, strong assurance that one is right. "Should EVARTS' bill pass, the War Department will, *in all human probability*, be offered to JOHN A. LOGAN," says the *Commercial's* correspondent. And again, he adds, "If WELLS is slaughtered for the Treasury, *the doom of the Republican Party is sealed*."

Now, what we have to say is, that all this is fine. If you are going to guess, why not guess with a gusto? If there be a field of writing demanding good, strong expression of opinion, that field is Cabinet speculation—there is so little left to conjecture. And, nevertheless, reflecting that all the leading correspondents differ, and that only one can be right, we would suggest that there should be a *little* loophole left for all the others to creep out of. Or, perhaps, it may be safest, after all, for the correspondents to take HOSEA BIGLOW's sublime advice on this subject of speculation, and lay it to heart: "Don't never prophesy—*Onless ye know*."

Southern Education Affairs.

The reports of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, the American Missionary Association and the Superintendent of the Educational Department of the Freedmen's Bureau appear simultaneously, and possess great interest and significance. Although the advantages of these several educational agencies are open to children of all colors, it has happened that the benefits of the Bureau and Missionary Association have gone almost exclusively to the colored children, while the Peabody Fund has been chiefly devoted to the opening and the development of a system of public schools for white children.

The reports of the Bureau and Missionary Association are very meagre,—the latter strangely so, for it fails to present the number of scholars to whom instruction has been given, and a perusal of the twenty-second annual report leaves the impression on the mind of the reader that the work during 1868 has retrogressed. The Association has employed 532 teachers,—a larger number than has ever before been engaged in the South,—but the results of their labor are not given. The Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau Schools gives the number of teachers at 2,291—nine hundred and ninety of whom were colored; the schools are numbered at 1,831; and the pupils 104,327. The freedmen sustained 1,325 of these schools at their own expense, and owned 518 of the buildings,—the Bureau furnishing the remainder.

The report of Dr. SEARS for the Peabody Fund Trustees is more encouraging, as illustrating the improved condition of public instruction among the whites. The Trustees have wisely administered their trust in such a way as to aid the school system already partly established by the several States, and no distinct or independent schools have been established by the use of the Peabody Fund. It seems that as a rule $1,000 have been given by the Peabody Trustees for every $3,000 appropriated by the States for school purposes. The general result of this system may be indicated by the success in West Virginia, here, according to the report, "two years ago there were no school-houses, except a few academy buildings; during last year 3,000 were erected." In Knoxville County, Tenn., last year, there were only 1,600 pupils in twenty-five private schools; now there are 4,000 in seventy-five public schools. Public schools were first introduced in East Tennessee by the Peabody Trustees.

In all the reports from which we have quoted, the condition of affairs, politically and socially, is alluded to as the greatest obstacle to be encountered in giving education to the people. The Bureau Agent, alluding to the want of colored teachers, says that they are required "on account of the insurmountable difficulties in the way of white teachers procuring board." The report of the Peabody Trustees alludes to the political excitement as unfavorable to that coöperation of all parties necessary for the establishment and support of public schools, and adds that for this reason the completion of some of the plans have been postponed. "Notwithstanding the anarchy which prevails," &c., is another significant expression to be found in the same report. It is singular how persistently the Southern people continue to allow their prejudices to retard their social reconstruction and material interests. In no way can their obstinacy do them greater or more permanent injury than by obstructing the establishment and development of their public school system.

Monasticism in Europe and America.

It is remarkable as a part of the religious development of the age that the older countries of Europe are not only banishing the more obnoxious orders of Catholic priests, but that they are also abolishing the monastic institutions of all the Catholic orders. There was sold in Italy last year confiscated Church property to the value of $13,000,000. During the late revolution in Spain a large number of monasteries and nunneries were seized and sold, the sums obtained from the sales having gone to swell the State finances. Confiscation of the Church property did not follow VON BEUST's revocation of the Concordat in Austria last year, though the property of the two hundred and fifty convents and monasteries there would go far to relieve the immediate necessities of the bankrupt Empire of FRANCIS JOSEPH. But it is evident that such result must soon follow the reforms already inaugurated in Austria; and it is not impossible that we may yet chronicle the sale of the last monastery in Europe. They have in Germany a legend which fixes the date of the millennium at the time when "the last priest shall be hung up by the intestines of the last king." Judging by the frequent deposing of kings and banishment of the priests of late years the anticipated millennium cannot be far distant.

The reformation which is producing the banishment of priests and sale of institutions, is not, as some sanguine religious editors and preachers argue, a religious movement. Its success does not indicate, as some suppose, the spread and increasing influence of Protestantism. The people who direct the crusade against these peculiar institutions and the monarchs who reluctantly execute the will of their subjects, are themselves good Catholics. While committing these very acts they acknowledge the religious authority of the Pope; they are slavish subjects of the priests; they bow to the mandates of the Church, and are as prejudiced as ever against Protestants. The reform is simply a social one, and religion has nothing to do with its existence.

The civilizing influence of monastic orders has never been denied. In the early ages of Europe, when the population was small and ignorant, the admirably organized orders of monks did much good as missionaries in educating and regulating society. But the orders have not improved with society; they exist to-day just as they did a dozen centuries ago; and under the changed conditions of a crowded population the organization which was originally the strength of the Church has become its weakness, and that which was then the benefit of society is now one of its greatest abuses. The monastic orders of the European nations bear to the people precisely the same relation that a standing army does in time of peace. The various religious orders have increased in numbers of both sexes, and have absorbed great wealth; and being a wholly unproductive class, they have become an incubus for the support of which the people are beggared. In abolishing the orders the people are abolishing a tax; in confiscating their property they are simply repaying themselves for taxes paid in past ages.

In another sense is this reformation a social one. Naturally, this idle class, notwithstanding its religious character, has become a demoralizing class. Communities, as well as individuals, find it impossible to be idle and virtuous too. The practice of celibacy on the part of the monks when they were missionaries was a great strength of their organization; now that they are no longer missionaries, but inactive drones located in the midst of a population in which the females are largely in excess, the celibacy has led to great social complications and much social degradation. The excess of females were provided for in convents, and thus another army of idlers had to be taken care of by the people. In sustaining monasteries the people of these countries find that for a long time they have been supporting a class of men who were the demoralizers of their daughters and sisters, to whom even the convents have ceased to be a protection. The reform, therefore, is not only against the non-productive idlers, but the immoral characters which the monks have become through idleness.

The consequence of the long continued abuses is that the oppressed and outraged Austrians, Italians and Spaniards are driving the monks out of their countries. Another consequence is that the monks are coming to the United States. More than one-fifth of the Jesuits engaged in the missionary work of the Catholic Church throughout the world are now located in the United States. Here they are welcomed, and under our laws are permitted to carry out their plans without molestation or opposition. They are building large numbers of monastic institutions, cathedrals and convents throughout all parts of the United States, and in the one instance of New York City they are doing this at the expense of the corporation. How far this same system prevails elsewhere in this country it is impossible to tell.

It is not singular that monasticism, expelled from Europe, shall seek to re-establish itself in this country; but it is strange to see the Protestant Churches, even with the failure of the Catholics before their eyes, seeking to establish the same system, with the obnoxious dogma of celibacy as its foundation-stone. Such, however, is the case; the Protestant Episcopal Church is now practically engaged in developing a species of monasticism. The late Convention of the Episcopal Church declared such a system necessary to the effective preaching of the Gospel, and the rapid spread of Protestantism. Two nunneries and a monkish organization already exist in this City under the auspices of this denomination; and efforts are making to establish others, and finally develop a system of Protestant monasticism. Against the system itself as a missionary scheme, we are not disposed to protest; but the practice of celibacy as a necessity of such organization seems to us particularly deplorable. We have noted, however, these interesting religious developments less for comment than the information of our readers; and shall leave them to their own comments on the new phase which the matter is assuming.

Proposed Change in the Federal Judiciary.

We see that among the various subjects which are proposed for the consideration of Congress during the remaining six weeks of its session, that of remodeling the Federal judicial system has been brought forward, Senator TRUMBULL having recently introduced a bill for that purpose. The bill is short and simple. It provides, first, that the Supreme Court shall consist of nine Judges, six of whom shall constitute a quorum. Next, it provides for the appointment of a Circuit Judge, in each of the nine Circuits, to do the work which must be done in the Circuit Courts; and, lastly, it provides that the Supreme Court Judges shall have the same power which they now have as Judges in the Circuit Court, but that they must hold no more than one term of the Circuit Court in two years, unless they choose.

It is obvious enough that this is a bill intended for the relief of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and we are by no means certain that some relief is not needed. The business of that Court has largely increased, and, in our judgment, will increase yet more rapidly, and unless some scheme is hit upon by which it can accomplish more business, the day is not far distant when an appeal to its decision will insure as long a delay as is given in our State by an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The idea of this bill seems to be to relieve the Judges of that Court of the labor which they now have to perform as Circuit Judges, and to save the Judge whose circuit lies on the Pacific from having to journey thither oftener than once in two years. We think that there should be with this a change in the terms of the Supreme Court. Now there is but one term, which begins in December, and which formerly sat only till March, but which of late years has been extended into April. If the Judges are not to do circuit work, they ought to do more work at Washington. A session of six months, or two sessions of three months, would be fully necessary to keep up with the business of the Court, and this ought to be provided, if a change is to be made.

We have always urged it as important that these Judges should do some Circuit duty. We think it is important for the standing of the Court that they should be known otherwise than as Washington Judges, and that they should have experience, which they will not get by sitting in Washington upon the appellate bench. This bill leaves them but a small measure of Circuit duty, but, perhaps it is all they can do, and do full justice to the appellate business.

If these Judges are not to do the Circuit business, it is plain that others must be provided to do it, for that too is a business which is not going to decrease, but to grow. And so we shall have, if this bill should pass, nine Judges additional. We do not know how it is in other Circuits, but in this one such a Judge would have abundance of work to do. It is a little curious to find in Mr. TRUMBULL's bill no direct provision for paying these Judges. His statute enacts that they shall have such compensation "as may hereafter be provided by law." Why should not their pay be fixed at once? Why have to go through the form of passing another act to give them the pay which they must of course have? It cannot surely be intended to leave these places without pay for the present. That would be a sure way of keeping out of them every one who is at all fit for them.

If this bill is to be pushed, some such amendments may well be made. But at this late stage of the session, we doubt if it will pass.

The Boiler-Bursting Business.

Were there anything "mysterious" in the use of steam, were there anything uncertain and experimental in the construction of steam boilers, the destruction of life and property by boiler explosions occurring almost every day in the year in one part or another of the country, might be less criminal. But there is no such obscurity of physical law, no such ignorance of cause and effect. These boiler slaughters rank simply among the unpunished constructive manslaughters whereof society is full; they are to be classed, for example, with those tenement-house conflagrations, in which the cupidity of an owner or the stupidity of a builder provides no fit means of egress for the unhappy victims that perish in the flames.

The Elizabethport explosion, the other day, the boiler explosions in Pennsylvania that preceded this—what are they but repetitions of the fearful Twenty-eighth-street explosion of last year, the Springfield explosion, the Newark explosion, the Erie Dock explosion, the Red Hook explosion, the *Arrow* explosion, and many others that come to mind as happening within a twelvemonth or so? It is true that some profound physicists are always trumping up elaborate theories regarding "collection of gas," "abnormal degrees of expansion," and what not, to account for these accidents. But plain men, fit to hold a Coroner's inquest no less than trained and professional Boiler Inspectors, trace them to one of two causes—faulty construction or carelessness and incompetence in management.

Cheap material; the false planning of ignorant but pretentious mechanics; neglect to report boilers for inspection according to law; persistent use of old and worn-out boilers; the employment of green, stupid or careless engineers, possessing the single attraction of being *cheap*;—these and similar faults and follies are the causes of the boiler explosions which furnish a yearly bill of mortality, numbered by scores or hundreds, which disfigure, maim and torture hundreds more for life, and which ruin tens of thousands of dollars' worth of property. Yet, partly from learned theories that mystify what is plain as a pike-staff, and chiefly from our national recklessness and forgetfulness, these slaughters pass from public notice and remembrance with momentary attention and trivial comment.

Sometimes, as in the famous Twenty-eighth-street explosion, we find the boiler parting in such a way that the steam and water issuing from the lower part sends the upper high into the air. Can there be any doubt as to the fearful amount of deterioration suffered to go unrepaired in such a case? Again, we find inadequate thickness of iron in a boiler, or flimsy material, or defect in circulation, or a form of construction which prevents the parts from being uniformly heated, or want of facilities for the escape of the steam as it is formed from the heating surface. Or, again, in patching, (which, of course, is a proper mode of repair for any boiler,) some dolt of a workman has been suffered to botch the job. Or, again, we find careless attendance, or want of water, or some similar delinquency.

In one word, the fatal mania for cheapness, for money-making, with reckless disregard to periling life, limb and property, and which shows itself either in procuring boilers from ignorant tyros, instead of first-class makers, who understand the principles involved, or else in employing unfit engineers—this is at the bottom of all the trouble.

It is clear that we need a revision of the Boiler laws, and the affixing of stricter accountability upon both the makers and the owners of boilers. Perfection of condition is, we are afraid, almost the *exception*, instead of the rule. One Boiler Inspection Company lately reported that, during the single month of December, it had inspected 341 boilers, and found 168 of them defective. Of these, 32 were reported as being cases of "special danger." This is the way the report goes:

> "One boiler had no safety-valve, one had no feed pipe, three were cracked entirely around the shell. One was blistered so that the Inspector pushed his finger through the shell, after cutting off the blister. One was corroded through from accumulation of ashes, combined with small leak. One gauge-pipe was completely stopped up. One boiler was so badly burnt, blistered, cracked, &c., as to give out entirely under pressure. These boilers were all in actual use."

Perhaps these statements are made, for obvious reasons, as strong as the facts will justify. But, on the other hand, the tendency *after* an explosion is the other way, and the interest of owners and makers is to make everything appear as fine as possible, and the accident "unaccountable." However, it hardly needs even so startling a report of the ratio of defective to sound boilers to impress the general moral; for the dread array of accidents and slaughters is a still more potent witness.

Tenant Right in Ireland—The New Movement.

The first result of the triumph of Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish policy at the elections has been the somewhat unexpected conversion of the Ulster Orangemen into Liberals. This may seem at first sight an almost miraculous transformation, and miraculous it is in its rapidity, at least, if in nothing else. Recent intelligence from Ireland leaves no doubt whatever as to the existence of a very widespread and earnest movement among the Protestant Tories of the North in favor of tenant right. Hitherto, through their blind hatred of anything connected in the most remote degree with Popery, the tenant farmers of Ulster have not only held aloof from any movement calculated to advance the interests of the tenant farmers of the South, but have invariably thrown the whole weight of their influence into the opposite scale. The North of Ireland was a Tory stronghold when Tories were Tories in the old sense of the word, and it has steadfastly kept up its reputation for violent and bigoted Protestantism, and obstinate Toryism ever since. No votes in the House of Commons could be so surely reckoned on to aid in the defeat of any measure for the relief of any national Irish grievance, than those of the Tory members for the constituencies of Ulster.

At the late election, however, there were signs that the charm, to a great extent, was broken. The Irish Protestants did not rally to the cry of religious intolerance with the eagerness of former days. Despite the utmost efforts of the old leaders of the Orange-Tory Party, there were strong signs in Ulster of an undercurrent of feeling at once national and liberal, rather than sectional and intolerant. Old influences and old ideas were strong enough to neutralize the new movement for a time. But since the election it has manifested itself in the most unmistakable form. Political changes are rapid in Ireland; and while a year ago Ireland returned as many Tories as Liberals, and almost the same proportion at the general election in the Autumn, it is now calculated by an English paper that if a fresh election were to take place, the entire North of Ireland would be swept by the Liberals.

This is an extraordinary change, and one which must thoroughly upset the calculations of English statesmen of the old school. And yet it is traceable without difficulty to the tendency of recent Parliamentary action with regard to Ireland. Hitherto, the idea that the British Parliament could ever, by any possibility, legislate with a view to the real well-being of Ireland has seemed so remote and visionary that there has been nothing left for those who, like the Ulster Protestants, were forced, as it were, into a position of ultra loyalty to the ruling powers in England, but to support the Tory policy, and console themselves for their own grievances as Irishmen by helping to maintain the still greater grievances under which their Catholic fellow-countrymen labored.

But now that the tone of English policy toward Ireland is so widely altered, and now that the Ulster tenant farmer finds he can do a good deal better both for himself and his country than by quarreling with his neighbor on religious matters, a change has come over his political views. As for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, that is already settled, and he can find neither honor nor profit in attempting to prop up the falling edifice. But the next question that must come up, and that very shortly, is that of tenant right and the tenure of land. This in reality touches him just as closely as it does his quondam enemy in the South, and from all accounts he has just become aware of the fact. The agitation in favor of demanding tenant right is spreading throughout Protestant Ulster until it bids fair to assume the dimensions it has long ago done in the rest of Ireland. Now that the movement has once begun, the power of the landlords is paralyzed. It is one of the very greatest importance, not merely in itself, but as a means for once more uniting the people of Ireland, of all creeds and all sections of the country, in the assertion of their rights in Parliament. As long as the North and South of Ireland were arrayed against each other, Ireland was in reality unrepresented in Parliament—scarcely a division took place in which her vote was not divided and her representation practically rendered of no account. But now, with all sections and all creeds in the country united on so important a point, one so intimately connected with all her troubles as that of the land tenure, and with a Liberal majority in the House ready to do justice, there is hope that better days are at hand for Ireland.

Aquariums.

Why can we not have a first-class aquarium in our City? New-York, with her advantages as the metropolis of a country which commands the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, her enormous population, representing the leading nationalities, and her numerous *savants*, ought surely not to remain behind the cities of Europe. There, London has its magnificent aquarium in Kew Gardens, and Paris a still larger in the beautiful grounds of the Society of Acclimatation, in the Bois de Boulogne. The former, the first in point of time, is comparatively small; the French establishment is unfortunately neglected. It was superb when first built by Mr. LLOYD and extremely popular; but here, also, the French proved that they can establish but not preserve, conquer, but not "colonize." The tanks are above ground, exposed to bright cross-lights, utterly unfit for the comfort and the propagation of animals, and ill-adapted for purposes of exhibition.

But the French have, on the other hand, the most magnificent sea-aquarium in the world. This is the establishment at Concarneau, founded ten years ago, and highly appreciated by naturalists, who have been enabled there to make important discoveries, and by the public at large, whose knowledge of the animal kingdom has, by its aid, been wonderfully enlarged. It consists of six great basins, covering a surface of three thousand square yards, with a depth of from six to twelve feet. The water is renewed twice a day, and rocks and sand are carefully adapted, in each, to the demands of its inhabitants. In a vast construction at the end of these six basins, are seventy smaller aquariums, in which select specimens are kept for the purpose of study and special observation. Thus it has become possible here for the first time to watch the propagation of sharks and the working of the electric apparatus of the ray.

Hamburg deserves the credit of having taken the lead in adapting her aquarium to the natural conditions of such an establishment by placing it under ground, so as to secure the proper temperature for the animals and a higher illusion for visitors. It contains twenty-two reservoirs of varying sizes, and holding from five to two hundred cubic feet of water. They are cunningly inclosed by masses of rock, covered on one side by glass plates of twelve feet height, and surrounded by scenery skillfully arranged by a painter of renown. The light falls vertically from above, and brings out forcibly both the sharp outlines and the undimmed colors.

The finest aquarium, however, is owned by a private citizen of Hanover, who throws it generously open to the public for a nominal entrance fee. The establishment is under ground, a hundred feet long and fifty-six feet wide, and either cut out of the live rock or so built up with rock as to have that appearance. On one side are sweet-water tanks, on the other salt-water tanks. In the centre, behind the twenty-two large basins, is a beautiful hexagon, entirely of glass, in which the largest ocean fish find a house, and can be seen from all sides. Here also sharks have twice been watched in the act of casting their young. The water is continually renewed, both chemically and mechanically, and the brilliant success of the owner is shown in the unparalleled variety and beauty of his sea-anemones and the healthy activity of his sepias and giant-salamander, (syboldias,) which have not been found thriving elsewhere.

Surely what a simple citizen of an inland town could accomplish would be an easy task for one of our many millionaires. We throw out the hint, and hope, ere long, to hear of the establishment of an aquarium in the Central Park which shall surpass those of Europe, as much as the Park itself exceeds in beauty any of those in the Old World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It appears that JOHN ALLEN, who made so poor a show as a religious convert, is now trying his hand in a new direction, where, let us hope, he will have better success. At a meeting of the Neptune Division of the Sons of Temperance, the other night, "John Allen of Water-street" was introduced, and made a speech, declaring that he had concluded to "be true and faithful to the principles of temperance from this time forward," and accordingly applied in writing to be enrolled among the Sons. There is certainly nothing like perseverance. Perhaps the Wickedest Man may turn out the Teetotalest, after all.

We find in the *Army & Navy Journal* a clear review of the brief but decisive Winter campaign which Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN have made against the hostile Indians. The essential point being that Winter instead of Summer was the time chosen to deal with these murdering bands, when flight was impossible instead of preferable, and when defeat was destruction instead of mere temporary dispersion. And this pertinent remark is made:

> "In fine, we have here an example of a campaign carried out, for once, by the army, without the interference of civilian agents, who, however, have hinted or predicted failure from the start. Having thus given a good blow to the Indians, the work of pacification will be found less difficult. They have already found out that the fighting is henceforth to be done to suit us, and not to suit them."

So successful and so short a demonstration of the superiority of army over departmental administration would seem to leave no good argument against the bill already passed by the House, but hanging fire in the Senate, giving over the control of Indian affairs to the military arm of the Government.

The Brooklyn Bridge question seems to be moving. The Company's directors are succeeding in their efforts to "place" the stock among the citizens, and the prospect is promising. Senator MORGAN, we notice, introduced a bill in the United States Senate, on Friday, "to establish a bridge across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn." Whether this is to authorize the same bridge or to assist it, or whether it is the first movement toward providing what there ought to be, a *free bridge*, we do not know, at all events the affair is in motion.

The bottle-nose whales and porpoises that infest the sea grow fat by destroying and devouring vast numbers of fish which otherwise might furnish food for mankind and enlarge the profits of the hardy fisherman. In view of these facts, an enterprising individual has made a proposal to Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, as President of the English Board of Trade, to clear the seas of these marauders; but Mr. BRIGHT, in reply, says he does not think Parliament can be applied to to grant money for such a purpose. The enterprising enemy of the bottle-nose whales and porpoises ought to come to this enlightened country, and present his application for an appropriation to Congress, where he would be likely to meet with better success.

A weekly paper, in speaking of the fact that tens of thousands of people are annually driven out of this City on account of the want of room, and compelled to find residences on Long Island or in Jersey, mentions that out of the 141,486 lots into which our island is divided, only about 70,000 are built upon, and thus one-half the island is still unoccupied by houses. In showing how our City's immense population is packed into a small compass, owing to the lack of local accommodation, the following statements are made:

> "The four miles of Fifth-avenue contain 400 families; a single block, not far distant, contains 700 families and 3,500 souls. Throughout the whole City the average number of families per house is three, and that of persons fifteen. While 23,171 dwellings contain but 30,363 families, and 150,000 persons, 16,381 others contain 85,684 families, or 426,000 persons, averaging five families and twenty-four souls to a house. Of 115,986 families, only 15,990 have a house apiece; 14,369 others live two in a house; 4,416 buildings contain three families each; while the remaining 11,965 houses shelter 72,306 families, averaging six each, or thirty-five persons to a house. There are 580 tenements containing 10,933 families, or above eighty-five persons each; 106 others, containing 111 persons each; seventy-one others, containing 140 each; and 29 which have a population of 5,448, or 187 to each house."

The density of our population may be inferred from these statements.

Our correspondent at Rome mentions that the "velocipede mania" has broken out in the Eternal City, right under the nose of the Pope. We can hardly imagine His Holiness on a velocipede; but since HENRY WARD BEECHER has mounted one, what may we not look for?

So it seems that Gen. EARLY, who "never, never, never" would accept pardon from the "Yankee Government," has thought better of it, and is coming "home." His theory is ingenious. He takes the amnesty proclamation to be *not* a "pardon for offences committed," but "a final acknowledgement of the Government of its inability to hold any of us responsible;" and "regarding it in this light, I think I can now return without a compromise of principles." In other words, the Government having owned that it was wrong, and EARLY was right, he will graciously come back. Upon the whole, we think he will come back,—if he is as hard pushed for logical excuse as that. But he warns us that he "prefers political annihilation" to the new Virginia "scallawag Constitution" or "negro equality;" and, as Gen. EARLY has been good enough to come back, the least his fellow-citizens can do for him is to give him what he "prefers."

The Evangelical Clergy—which is the name taken by the large Liberals, or Anti-Ritualists of the English Church—have got themselves into a dilemma. Having appealed to the law in a case of Ritualism, they received for answer a decision of the Privy Council, to the effect that the authority of the whole Rubric was more fully and stringently asserted than ever before. Now this was all very well in so far as it restrained the Ritualists from *adding to* the ceremonial, but it bore just as hardly upon the laxer Churchmen, who have gradually been *dispensing with* some of the less important rites and forms. It is now an interesting question as to how these legal appellants will receive this stricter ruling. Will they toe the line on one side while holding back their more fanatical brethren from overstepping it on the other? *Fair play* would seem to demand this; but extremism in one party begets it in all opponents, and the probability is that the strict reading of the law will go for nothing in both of the hostile camps. *Inter arma silent leges.*

Our Lima correspondent writes that services were held in the churches of that city and in those of Callao on Christmas Day, and, in the joyous festivities, "the beautiful *Te Deum* was given with fine effect." Now, this was the chant of rejoicing and gratitude which, according to Gen. KILPATRICK, was "sung throughout Chili" at hearing the news of the murder of LINCOLN—"the *Te Deum*," he says, "was sung in all the cathedrals of the Republic." We know our Lima correspondent is right; and we feel that if Gen. KILPATRICK is "posted" about anything, it is about Chili. The only doubt in our minds is whether we ought to consider, as Gen. KILPATRICK claims, the singing of the *Te Deum* over Mr. LINCOLN's death a good ground for making Chili a first-class Mission.

No small stir in certain ecclesiastical circles has been occasioned by an article in *Putnam's Monthly* for January, written by the pastor of a prominent Congregational Church in Brooklyn, denouncing, in general, the prevailing style of popular anti-popery polemics; and, in particular, charging the American and Foreign Christian Union, (which is a sort of Protestant propaganda having its headquarters at the Bible House,) with having published, under its imprint and sanction, falsehoods, forgeries and indecencies. The article which was pretty pungent in its expressions, has been received with favor by the Press and the public, both religious and secular, but as might have been expected, has excited very different feelings in the Director's Room of the impugned Society. At a recent meeting of the Directors, a committee of six was appointed to prepare a defence of the Society for publication, and also a preamble and resolution censuring the author of the article for conduct "inconsistent with the Christian relation of gentlemen," in having brought the character of these books to the notice of the public with the avowed design of bringing about the repudiation of them by the Society. If the charges presented in *Putnam's Monthly* are true, the gentlemen implicated are certainly in an unpleasant position, which may excuse a good deal of animosity against the writer who has exposed them. If the charges are untrue, they are of such a character that they may be easily disproved.

The *World* arithmetician is at work again and brings to bear a "battery of figures," to show how cheerful is the prospect for the New-Hampshire Democrats in their coming Spring election. He declares that, in the Presidential election, "in New-Hampshire, as well as in other New-England States, many Democrats voted for GRANT, as the *increased* vote from the State Spring election shows." Then he marshals up his columns of figures to show this increased vote, and these figures are as follows:

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, MARCH, 1868.

For Harriman, Republican 39,724
For Sinclair, Democrat 37,096

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER, 1868.

For Grant 38,218
For Seymour 30,571

It will require the skill of the *World's* arithmetician to tell how many Democrats it required to vote for GRANT to increase the Republican vote from 39,724, as it was in March, to 38,218 as it was in November, when the election was not seriously contested.

There is a sad financial muddle about the payment of the expenses of the Abyssinian war. The Indian Government found the cash for the whole affair, or nearly so—£6,500,000 in all—half of which was to be repaid by England. But as the total bill was double the amount expected, India had to borrow from the Bank of Bengal, which is now pressing for payment. India, in turn, has to press the Home Government, and the latter is at its wit's end to raise cash. It was an expensive amusement, sending "the elephants of Asia to carry the artillery of Europe over the mountains of Rasselas."

A great disbandment of fire companies has taken place in Brooklyn, mainly on the representation of the Chief Engineer, CUNNINGHAM.

...and some seven or eight engines, with over two hundred and seventy volunteer firemen, are left tankless. They that have done this deed doubtless will with reasons answer it. The Japanese Mikado, we perceive, is managing his own "fire department" on something of the same principle—*decapitation*. He lately promulgated a law by which the people of every house that takes fire shall have their heads cut off! It has been proposed that this form of the principle may do well in New-York. But we are strongly of the opinion that it would not work well. Like the late liquor tax, it could not be carried into effect with any satisfaction—especially in large tenement-houses. It will probably answer very well for Yeddo.

At the late meeting of the Fruit-growers Club, in this City, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Carpenter and others pleaded the cause of the little birds, and even the crows, contending that they feed on grubs, grasshoppers and other creatures that destroy crops and fruits. But, perhaps those grubs and grasshoppers also eat up something worse than themselves, and deserve a favorable word. This, however, may be putting too fine a point upon it; and we admit, with Cowper, that they "may die." We have the same opinion concerning those bottle-nosed whales and porpoises which a Scotchman has been asking Mr. Bright for help to destroy around the coast. They eat up too many herrings, "chief o' Scotia's food," and that bottle-nosed arrangement is not liked—very naturally. We hope Mr. Bright will attend to this "earnest cry and prayer" of poor old Scotland.

The Italian difficulties of finance are not at an end. The much-discussed Grist-tax law, although stringently enforced, does not produce much, as many mills are closing rather than submit to the tax. In Lombardy, the granary of the Peninsula, the valleys of Abbatiegrasso and Magenta have some forty mills standing idle. At the Piedmontese town of Gavessana, the closing of a mill aroused the remonstrances of five hundred armed peasants—who sacked the building upon the refusal of its proprietors to reopen it. Breadstuffs are rather too necessary an article to make a main element in taxation.

"Mr. Pratt, who succeeds Mr. Hendricks in the Senate, though a Republican, will barely fill the large vacancy made by his predecessor."

So says the *Sun*; but this opinion is directly the reverse of the statement of another contemporary, who represents Mr. Pratt to be one of the sons of Anak, weighing four hundred pounds avoirdupois, and, of course, capable of filling any large vacancy in the Senate since the time of Dixon Lewis, of Alabama! The outgoing Indiana Senator is a gentleman of barely average proportions.

Another indication of the tenacity with which the Georgians, the great natural resources of whose State should make them the most advanced people of the South in encouraging free labor and a quiet community, still hold on to the old traditions. Their Legislature, on Friday last, voted down a resolution affirming that colored people are entitled, and should of right be permitted, to serve on juries, whenever such persons are upright and intelligent, and no distinction should be made against persons on account of race or color. As long as the simple color of the skin be held a more important qualification for the simplest duty of a free citizen than admitted integrity and intelligence, (for that is the basis of the resolution,) so long must the community holding such an absurd doctrine reap its fruits in a reckless and ignorant population. Prosperity does not grow in that kind of soil.

The Irish correspondent of the *World* looked upon the pageantry at the inauguration of the new Lord-Lieutenant with "tender and melancholy interest," like that with which we regard "a picturesque ruin, covered with ivy and mossy with age, and soon to be leveled with the ground." Possibly such may be a correct foreshadowing of the future, but the grounds on which it is based are singular:

"There are old men in Dublin to-day who say they will not die until they see Ireland free, indeed—free not only from the English yoke, but free from all such things as earls, sceptres, thrones, and men who sit upon them."

Who can refuse to admire the patriotic fervor of these old men, who thus invoke upon themselves the fate of Tithonus or possibly that of Ahasuerus if earls and people who sit upon "such things" as "sceptres" are not driven from Ireland, like the reptiles of a former age? And yet, under certain contingencies, that is what might happen to men who "will" not die, if they can avoid it, and we presume they are confident of their own power in the matter.

The talk in which some national sentimentalists indulge once in a while about England's giving up Gibraltar to Spain again, may find some realization in millennial times, but hardly yet. So long as Gibraltar commands the entrance to the Mediterranean, guards, with Malta, the English line of communication with India, holds a check on any French fleet which in time of war might wish to leave Toulon and join a northern squadron from Cherbourg, and has the best coaling, refitting and sheltering harbor in the whole great midland sea well under its guns—so long will it be hard to find arguments strong enough to persuade or tear it from England's grasp. The proposition to exchange it for Ceuta, a snug little harbor on the opposite side of the Straits, in Africa, meets with objections from the Spaniards themselves, who maintain their influence in Morocco by that port, and, some of them, rank it as even more important to Spain than Gibraltar is. The question is again under discussion in the public journals of the two countries, but will hardly find any practical solution, we judge.

Those of our fellow-citizens who are occasionally moved to indignation over the assertions that the ruling of our City in certain important departments by Commissions appointed by the State Legislature is an outrage upon our municipal rights, are invited to consider a matter discussed Tuesday evening by the West Side Association. It was then stated that there were about one hundred miles of streets and avenues on the west side still requiring grading, involving about as much work as the grading of one hundred miles of railroad. A railroad would accomplish this in a year or two. The City, at the present rate of activity, will be blasting rocks and filling in with dirt thirty years hence. At the same meeting, sundry enormously extravagant bills for work done under the Common Council were brought up and appropriately protested against, the Central Park Commissioners were formally thanked for the manner in which they are grading the boulevard under their charge, and the Executive Committee was instructed to examine the law with reference to the appointment of Commissioners for opening sections of new streets, to see if it could not be so interpreted as to give the nomination of such Commissioners to the property-holders and the Park Commissioners. Now, this is the action of an association of property-owners and tax-payers, who are likely to know when they are well and economically served. Is not their opinion, thus practically expressed in reference to the difference between City-work and Commission-work, worth any dozen newspaper opinions from the avowed organs of non-tax-payers?

The Bricklayers' Convention indulged in a great deal of generalization and aimless talk, but what new or practical idea did they suggest? That "Workingmen's Organ," the *Star*, objected to our remarks on the late Labor Convention in the West, because we smiled at Eight-hour laws and deprecated the tyranny of "Unions" without offering anything better. Well, here is a suggestion for the Bricklayers: Instead of demanding that all shall be paid alike, so much a day, let them agree to receive so much per thousand bricks laid. In other words, let every laborer stand by his own workmanship. Those who do work fast and well will get good wages. Those who are lazy and unskillful will suffer accordingly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Henry A. Wise's Letter on State Rights and Reconstruction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I confess being unable to see anything ridiculous in H. A. Wise's letter stating his position on Reconstruction, which is republished, with comments, in your paper of 19th inst. The letter is open to the criticism of affirming more as to State right than is necessary in defence of that position. But he justly argues that Congress professes to act on the theory that there is no State of Virginia, and at the same time offers terms which could be accepted only by certain persons supposed to constitute the State. These persons, by the supposition, are to accept or reject these terms according to their individual views of what is right and proper. Yet, if they decline any of these terms, they are to be laughed at as adhering to notions exploded by the war, &c. They are told that they were conquered, and must submit to force; that though they may think themselves members of a State, and will be called so if they say aye in this matter, they will not be called so if they say nay, and, in fact, that there is no State of Virginia, except as it may answer for a foundation for their saying *aye*. To insist, however, on the absolute continuance of the State is more than the occasion demands of Mr. Wise. I think that in his situation I should admit, for argument's sake, that the State of Virginia has been conquered in war. In this case the conqueror may absorb the conquered country and people, and give them new laws and forms of government—may "dictate elective franchise and negro suffrage," as Mr. Wise says Mr. Stevens proposed. But the conqueror does not always thus absorb the conquered territory and people. There may be only a "military occupation" as known to international law, and the political life of the conquered State may continue. On a conquest of this sort, conditions of peace may be offered by the conqueror, which the conquered party accepts, if at all, on the ground of expediency and under a compulsion indeed; but which they may also reject, if not on views of expediency, yet on other considerations. It is the conquest theory in this second application that has been generally set up as the basis of reconstruction.

Congress has professed to recognize an existing political body, under the name of "Virginia," to which conditions might be offered as to its return to those "practical relations" of a State of the Union, which Mr. Lincoln used to talk about. The Virginians are asked whether they want to come back to the Union, on such and such terms. Now, if Mr. Wise does not like these terms, and refuses to say, by his vote, that he does like them—what is there ridiculous about that, unless the folly was in asking him to vote at all, and in that case, who is it that is ridiculous? Suppose the question addressed exclusively to the electors of Virginia, under the old State Constitution, "Will you, or will you not, consent to extend the elective franchise to the freedmen?" If they say nay, is it absurd; and if so, why were they asked? Does it alter the thing to say, "If you say yes, the State shall be restored to 'practical relations;' and if nay, it shall not?" Restoration may be expedient or not; but the question was submitted to them. Nor will it be any different if the question of extension of the franchise, or the wider question, whether a certain Constitution shall be adopted for the State upon its restoration, is submitted to a body of voters discriminated by Congress for this purpose, and not exclusively to the electors, under the old State law. The individuals who are allowed to vote on the question are certainly not bound to give their public sanction to the new arrangement, because presented to them as "This or none!"

Even if the proposition were made to the electoral body under the old State law, I can well conceive that Mr. Wise, holding that the theory of conquest, even as only military occupation, cannot apply in this case, should refuse to act in reference to the alternative offered by Congress, and when the matter is to be submitted to a new body of voters designated under the Reconstruction measures, his position is still more defensible. I think if I were a citizen of Virginia I should take the same ground, as long as Congress had not based Reconstruction on the power to govern the defunct State as territory. Mr. Wise is asked not only to accept the doctrine of an international conquest, which might be shown to agree with his own State rights theory, but, by consenting to vote in the way provided by Congress, to ratify what he believes is usurpation, and what I think is usurpation, unless the State of Virginia, by secession, became territory of the United States, as I think it did. He justly scorns the argument that he should consent, because if he does not consent it will be forced upon him without his consent. If hereafter this measure, whether usurpation or not, should become *fait accompli*, then Mr. Wise might with perfect consistency vote and act in public life under the new state of things, which, as far as he had been concerned, would have been the effect of revolution, conquest, or some form of the *vis major*, and if he should then continue to sulk under the memories of a past state of things, he might deserve ridicule. As the matter stands, it is Congress that occupies the ridiculous position—affirming the existence and the non-existence of Virginia at the same instant. Mr. Stevens was more consistent. He held that by the result of war the States of the Confederacy had been absorbed by the conqueror and became territory of the United States. Mr. Wise, in his letter, shows that the theory of conquest presupposes the legal right of the States to engage in war with one another or with the General Government; and excludes the idea that he, for instance, ever was guilty of treason. The anxiety of the Ex-Governor, Ex-General, on this point, has in it, I must confess, something of the laughable. I never before dreamed that I should be standing up in any way for H. A. Wise; but I do like to have the devil get his due, even when it is something less suitable to his antecedents than a rope. J. C. H.

The Nineteenth-street Gang of Ruffians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vivid account by your reporter of the "Nineteenth-street gang" of young ruffians has recalled to us of the Children's Aid Society, the first formation of this interesting gang. Some ten years ago, we became aware of a congregation of young scapegraces, who were gathering on the West side of the City, in Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, between Seventh and Ninth avenues. Their source seemed to be that shocking "fever nest" and "crime nest" called "Misery-row," near the gas-works on Ninth-avenue. Their headquarters were the breweries of the neighborhood; many slept in barges, or in barns, or in the abandoned cellars of the quarter. They were almost universally the children of drunkards, though many were orphans. They were growing up manifestly to swell the "dangerous classes;" to form the future "Plug Uglies," "Dead Rabbits," and the valuable members of other similar gangs.

We have, as the public are aware, a regular system of moral disinfectants for such "crime-nests" which work almost as surely against vagrancy, pauperism and crime as Dr. Harris' chloride of lime, sulphate of iron, his fumigations and deodorizers do against disease and pestilence in the "fever nests." Our first prophylactic is a Boys' Religious Meeting, then a visitor to search out and befriend those neglected children, and then an Industrial School to train, next a Lodging-house and a free Reading-room, and our final moral disinfectant is the forwarding the children to places and work in the country. Working on patiently for years through these grades of medical treatment, we finally break up the worst forms of moral disease in a quarter, and these "gangs" of burglars and murderers are disposed of in the outset.

In this particular instance we began our efforts, in company with a benevolent manufacturer of the neighborhood, and opened our boys' meeting and employed a visitor. These child-ruffians attended willingly, though I have seen weapons drawn among them when they left the building. The life of our associate, Mr. S., was sometimes threatened, but we gradually found our experience elsewhere repeated here, and that the boys were improving. Some we got off to the country, who did well. We could, undoubtedly, have saved large numbers; but the public did not support the enterprise with sufficient personal aid or money, and we were reluctantly compelled to drop it. The "Nineteenth-street gang" grew up in their own way, took their regular lessons in crime, and have been graduating year by year since. Of some we soon heard in the City Prison; others in Sing Sing; one, a mere boy, committed a murder on a man (whose name we have forgotten) in the open street in the western part of the City. The most became burglars, ruffians, thieves and murderers, and we have little doubt that one of this set, did, as the Police suspect, murder in that barbarous manner poor Mr. Rogers. In some cases, we would have the good fortune to get two or three brothers under our charge, and see them grow up as honest young men; while a third or fourth of the same family would be left to his natural circumstances, and soon be known as a thief or be heard of in prison.

Within the last two or three years we have started another "moral disinfectant" in this particular neighborhood, a meeting, reading-room, industrial school and lodging-house, at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Here are nightly taught, fed and sheltered from eighty to one hundred of the homeless boys of the quarter, while in the day other children of the poorest class who live near by, are instructed. Most of these children are of precisely the same class as the "Nineteenth-street gang," and yet there is little doubt that not one of them will commit any violent crime—moral and spiritual sanitary provisions are almost as certain in their action as physical.

But the same question will come up in regard to this, as with our former enterprise, "Will the public support it with their personal aid and their money?"

Can gentlemen be found who will come down on Sunday or other evenings to help instruct and elevate these unfortunate children? Will others aid these efforts with money?

It is apparent that some of our lodging-houses must be closed this season, unless our citizens contribute even more liberally.

Can the wealth of New-York afford to let these young outcasts grow up to be the burglars, ruffians and murderers that infest the City? Can our humanity and Christianity permit such masses of evil to exist, and do no more to cure or alleviate?

The moral of the recent murder is, that the "Nineteenth-street gang" are simply the ordinary street-boys grown up to early manhood, and that they might have been made into honest and decent men, instead of what they are.

C. L. B.

Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East Fourth-street.

The Homicide on the Isthmus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 24th of September, 1868, at an early hour in the morning, one James L. Baldwin, an Assistant Engineer on the Panama Railroad, shot Mr. William Parker, the Superintendent. Immediately afterward he shot himself. Mr. Parker survived but a few minutes; Mr. Baldwin lingered for several weeks, and finally died on the 15th of December.

The acquaintance of Mr. Parker and Mr. Baldwin was of about a year's standing, though each had been long in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company. Mr. Baldwin's connection dated back to the preliminary surveys of the road. He was one of its pioneer engineers, and for eight years, at the outset, was exposed to the perils of the Isthmus climate. During that period he buried a large number of men, and he was almost the only survivor of the original party. For the seven years prior to the Fall of 1867 Mr. Baldwin had not been on the Isthmus. It was during this period that Mr. Parker went there as superintendent of the road. In July last, Mr. Baldwin went to Carthagena on business for the Company. Prior to that time he had had several severe attacks of Panama fever, and after his return from Carthagena, he was again very sick. These circumstances are necessary to an understanding of the case.

This act of Mr. Baldwin has been variously commented upon by correspondents of the Press, and the papers of this City have contained many harsh strictures upon him. It has been said that he avenged a "fanciful grievance," that he was jealous of Mr. Parker, that he was intoxicated, and that he was laboring under *delirium tremens*. Over this act we do not wish to draw a veil, nor would we apologize for it in any way. It was a terrible event. Mr. Parker was a man much loved and respected; an honored officer of the Company which he had so long served. Mr. Baldwin also was held in high esteem, and he too had been long in the Company's service. He was distinguished as an engineer, and had borne a prominent and conspicuous part in the construction of the road.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Baldwin had been on good terms up to within a short time before the fatal 24th of September, when the severe attacks of fever, before alluded to, had left Mr. Baldwin in that peculiar morbid frame of mind that often follows this disease. He was petulant, moody and jealous, and for the first time in his life spoke against Mr. Parker. Those who knew Mr. Baldwin will testify to the fact that he was not intemperate. A residence for several years in the Isthmus, exposed to that terrible climate, had warned him against such indulgence, while the same climatic effects had undoubtedly left an impress of disorder on his mind. We have before us a letter signed by Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine and Edward Learned, Esq., for years the associates and friends of Mr. Baldwin, in which they speak of a rash and irritable temperament, attended by paroxysms of violence, noticed in him, and which they now attribute to "a disordered mind, inducing acts which he certainly never would have committed if sane." Col. G. M. Totten, now and for many years past the Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, and who was intimately associated with Mr. Baldwin during the construction of the road, says he never saw him under the influence of liquor. Col. Totten writes from Aspinwall, under date of Nov. 4, 1868. He says:

"It is generally conceded here by those best acquainted with him (Mr. Baldwin) that he was, for some time previous to the sad affair, a monomaniac on the subject of his treatment by Mr. Parker. Under an unnatural excitement of mind, he no doubt resorted to stimulating drinks, which increased that excitement. One person in particular, who sought an occasion to converse with him on the subject a few days previous to the affair, states that he couldn't determine in his own mind whether he was laboring under a diseased mind or artificial stimulants, but thinks it was more to the former than the latter. He also says that Mr. Baldwin never seemed to him to be so much under the influence of liquor as to account for the violence and hostility he exhibited toward Mr. Parker. On the other hand, the gentle manners of Mr. Parker, his kind-hearted and forgiving treatment of those associated with him, could not have created such violent feelings against him in a sane mind."

Dr. J. P. Kluge, chief surgeon of the Company at Aspinwall, writes as follows under date of Dec. 4:

"For some months before Mr. Baldwin went to Carthagena, I noticed a great change in his manner and general demeanor. He did many things which it would be a mild and charitable expression to term eccentricities. I remarked to Mr. Parker on one occasion, that I thought Mr. Baldwin's excessive nervous irritability and repeated attacks of [illegible] ... in which [illegible] was always the most prominent symptom, might be the ultimate effects of the hard out-door work and great exposure which he had undergone in this pestilential climate in past years. There is no doubt on my mind that Mr. Baldwin had for some time before enacting this terrible tragedy been laboring under softening of the brain in the first stage, and that he was a monomaniac—the one idea appearing to constantly prey upon his mind that Mr. Parker was his bitter enemy and doing all in his power to injure and undermine him."

Dr. Kluge adds that Drs. Phillips and Badger, (Company surgeons,) "who have had ample opportunity of observing Mr. Baldwin's daily actions," agree with him in the opinion above expressed. In a letter dated Dec. 28, Dr. Kluge says that Dr. Bircher, the Company's surgeon at Panama, who had had Mr. Baldwin under his professional care, thinks that he had "for some time past been laboring under some form of slow brain disease." He remarks that this is the general opinion of the physicians who had attended Mr. Baldwin on the Isthmus. Dr. Kluge concludes his letter by saying that his own remarks and the opinions of other physicians "support the views entertained of previous, long continued mental derangement and cerebral disease."

Under date of Dec. 20, Dr. Kluge makes a report of the *post-mortem* examination on Mr. Baldwin, and says: "Dr. Phillips and I believe that the generally morbid condition of the brain was *in part* owing to preexisting disease."

Dr. Badger, referring to the fact that the brain was very soft and hardly held together, remarked that such a condition must have been the work of years. Dr. Whittlesey, formerly of Randall's Island, who saw Mr. Baldwin last Spring on the Isthmus, then expressed the opinion that he was of unsound mind.

We have briefly given these statements for the purpose of correcting erroneous views that the public may have, and in order to relieve the name of James L. Baldwin from the stigma that has been hastily cast upon it. There can be no doubt that he was an insane man when he committed this fearful deed, which in an instant brought untold sorrow to large circles of friends—those not only of the victim of this insane act, but those of him who concluded the tragedy by an attempt on his own life. Upon the anguish of relatives and friends there can be no intrusion; but the act which caused all this sorrow was the act of an irresponsible person, to whom, in a sane moment, the very thought of such a deed would have been intolerable.

C. P. D.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The idea, as well as various schemes for resumption of specie payments by act of the National Legislature, is one of the wildest of modern fantasies. What, prepare to pay in gold $8,000,000,000 (the amount of greenbacks and National Bank issues) on presentation, by preparatorily harding that amount in the Treasury and National Banks!—the power does not exist, and if it did would create such a revulsion in general business, during the progress of such enormous hardings, as would paralyze every arm of mercantile, mechanical and industrial pursuits, such as this country, nor any other, has ever witnessed. Such an attempt would from its very inception advance the price of gold, by lessening the supply in the open market to pay the balance of foreign debts, and other minor demands, and go on increasing in value as the hordings multiply to an *indefinite* extent, because unused.

What we want for the earliest practicable resumption of specie payments, for all the issues of Government greenbacks and National Bank notes, the only currency, fortunately, now known in the United States, is to establish confidence in the people that the debtor for all that issue of $600,000,000 is good and responsible for every dollar, and to give that confidence a permanent character. How shall this be best effected?

With the Government power of taxation, every sane man knows that it is fully capable of ultimately making good, or equal to gold, all its present issues and guarantees, and all that commerce at home and abroad and every industrial pursuit requires, where money as an exchange for products, manufactures and labor is needed, is that our paper currency shall be uniform in its responsible issuers, and made permanent for a series of years of use, upon which to base future moneyed transactions. The responsible United States Government are the issuers of all greenbacks and minor currency; and the issues of the National Banks are secured, dollar for dollar, by deposits in the United States Treasury, of bonds of the United States for their security and ultimate redemption.

The Government, then, being the responsible debtor for all the currency now in the country, let it not, by legislation, embarrass existing business by either enlarging or curtailing the amount of that currency, which is now in use and fully needed for the extended and constantly increasing business of the country, but give permanence and, therefore, confidence in its use, by legislative enactment, declaring that the present issues by the Government and National Banks, now amounting to about $800,000,000, shall be a legal tender for every debt contracted in this country, except for customs dues, for the period of at least ten years; when every trade will immediately shape its course on such permanent basis as will speedily raise the appreciation, as well as value, of our well-secured paper issues to a rapid standard with gold.

We have enough gold received from customs to pay gold interest on all Government securities or bonds, and the excess should be paid in redeeming its bonds. This excess coming into the market, together with what comes from the mines, are amply sufficient to pay all our balances of foreign debts; hence all other demands for gold are imaginary, growing, simply, out of want of confidence, because there is no permanence in our currency, amid so many impracticable schemes for tampering with it—therefore the palpable necessity for, at least, that ten-year legal-tender act.

If the Government and National Banks had all the gold necessary for the immediate redemption of every note now issued and offered to exchange with every holder, gold and paper would be immediately of the same value. Under such circumstances no one would want the gold, because they could make no profitable use of it, which paper would not equally accomplish; therefore would prefer the equally-valued paper as more convenient, just as we always did bank bills in former specie-paying times.

This is the true way to the earliest possible resumption of specie payments through legislative interference, and the only practicable means for its ultimate accomplishment; and, therefore, in my estimation, the sooner this view is acted upon, the sooner will all industrial pursuits requiring money in their operations recover the wonted prosperity of the country.

What possible objection could there be, either in specie-paying or non-specie-paying times, to make a currency wholly secured by Government, such as the United States, with its unbounded resources, if such currency was forever a legal tender, like gold and silver, for all debts contracted within its borders?

In paying our Government bonds as they mature, and in proportion to excess of gold in Treasury, the order of payment in each particular loan should be in the order of their issuance, beginning with the last, and so retrospectively to the first issues, as being the first lenders in the greatest needs of the Government. Respectfully,

CHAS. E. TOWNSEND.

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of Plays, People and Places.

The Tammany appears to be getting just the patronage which its managers sought. The average attendance since the first night has been about three thousand people, and nearly a third of these have dropped in after 10 o'clock, or after the other theatres were out, thus making Tammany a sort of night-cap, to be taken before going to bed.

Mr. Barney Williams was called out, and invited to make a speech by the audience at his benefit on Friday evening, and, in reply, said:

"My only fear, ladies and gentlemen, was that you would not ask me for a speech; but now that I am before you I am much like the man thrown from his horse, who, when asked if he was killed, replied that he was only speechless. Your kindness upon this, as well as upon other occasions, has completely filled my heart with gratitude. There are times when the heart is too full to give expression to its feelings. I beg to assure you that while this frame holds body and soul together I shall not forget your fostering kindness. I became manager of this theatre at a time when managers were unwilling to give stars, and especially native stars, an opportunity of being seen or heard. Since then we have had at this establishment the first stars of America, and, I am proud to say, mostly native talent."

The remains of Mr. Bland, the actor, were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Wednesday last. Mr. Bland had been connected with American theatres since 1844.

The opening of Mr. Booth's theatre has, finally, been announced for Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. The rehearsals for "Romeo and Juliet" have been in progress at Pike's Opera House.

Mr. Chandos Fulton is to make his *début* as a farce writer next week, at the Worrell Sisters' theatre. On Monday he will produce there a brief local sketch entitled "The Girls of the Period."

One of the phases of the new burlesque on "The Forty Thieves," in which the Lydia Thompson troupe is to debut at Niblo's, will be a carnival ball, which will wind up the piece every night, and in which any of the festive young playgoers about town may take part, if they make application to the manager, and bring satisfactory references, and their own mask and domino.

The gay San Franciscans, Birch, Wambold, Backus and Bernard, continue to amuse the nation with their sable minstrelsy and dark deeds. "Bone Squash" having hit the tastes of their audiences, is to be repeated every evening.

The Bryants propose to remove their minstrel band before long up town, to a new hall which they have had in view some time. Until the arrangements are complete, however, they will hold forth and be glad in their present opera house. Next week's programme has many inviting features.

A wonderful trick horse, answering to the name of *Red Cloud*, has been introduced at the New-York Circus; it is a clever and interesting brute, and a beauty in horse-flesh. It goes through those performances which the traditional trick horse has always gone through, and does almost everything that its trainer can do, except talk.

The theatre until recently occupied by Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, is to be opened on the 15th of February by Mr. H. Wall and T. B. Morris, with a burlesque and variety entertainment, providing the leading features of the Tammany and Wood's Museum. The company engaged for the enterprise has Miss Eliza Holt, Miss Minnie Jackson, Miss Emily Pitt, Miss Mary Pitt, Harry Wall, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. J. Maguinnis, Mr. W. H. Lee, Miss Georgie Langley, Miss Dora Goldthwaite and Miss Evart.

The Hanlon Brothers propose to open a velocipede school, in a hall at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, which they have named Velocipede Hall. Invitations are out for an exhibition of the exercises they propose to teach, to take place on Monday, the 25th, at 8 o'clock.

The wedding, soon to place, of Mr. J. Gray, of the French Theatre, with Miss Levy, of this City, is announced.

A step is about to be taken, at last, which may result in securing the public a better atmosphere in the theatres and other places of amusement. The Board of Health are to make an appropriation for the purchase of an apparatus for the purpose of analyzing the air of theatres, public schools and churches. The apparatus is simply a silk bag of large dimensions, which is suspended from the roof. After the bag is inflated, it is closed like a balloon and its contents analyzed. It is said that the exact proportions of the atmosphere can be ascertained by this process. When the figures are exhibited, showing the impurities of the air at places of public resort, it will probably have the effect of bringing about some improvement in the means of ventilating such places.

Among the arrivals from England last week were Miss Kate Reignolds and Miss Rose Massey—the latter is under engagement to appear at Wood's Museum on the 1st of February.

Mr. Bateman is about to return to England, to join his family.

Mr. Tayleure has pursued his plans very quietly but surely for the dramatic season at Pike's. Mr. Thorington is to lead the orchestra—a wise selection to begin with; and among the other engagements of native and foreign talent already made, may be named Mr. E. L. Davenport, Frank Mayo, (a genius of Occidental growth,) Mr. Charles Barron, Mr. Davidge, and Miss Louisa Moore, at present of Niblo's Garden.

Mr. De Cordova is to deliver a new lecture, entitled "That Dog Next Door," on Tuesday next, at Apollo Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles.

The Shakespearean fever which is about to break out in this City has extended to Philadelphia. At the Arch-street Theatre, "Twelfth Night" is to be produced to-morrow evening.

The "Black Crook" has attacked Baltimore.

"Humpty Dumpty" and Mark Twain afflict Toledo.

Toodles will intoxicate Newark on Monday.

Olive Logan has prepared a new lecture on "Girls." A reminiscence!

Forrest is to bless Providence next week with his presence.

A new opera house has been opened in Hartford, Conn. It is modelled after Pike's Opera House. Mr. John E. Owens gave the inaugurating performance on the 20th. In that city the people paid $70,152 last year for amusements, distributed partly as follows: Dickens' readings, $4,448; Miss Kellogg's concert, $1,264; Theodore Thomas' concert, $1,230; "White Fawn," $410; Gazzaniga's concert, $230; "Norma," $1,060; "Stradella," $1,046; Edwin Booth, $3,888; Ristori, $1,794; Lent's Circus, $2,560.

Mr. Ford, the Baltimore manager, is about to erect a new opera house in that city. For the purpose he has purchased ground on the corner of Paca and Baltimore streets.

A man bought a reserved seat ticket at the new Memphis Theatre, and found the seat occupied by a lady. The usher refused to remove the occupant as she also had a ticket with the same number. Brice brought suit against the managers to recover $250 damages. The Justice decided that he should have the price of the ticket back, but no more.

The Drama Abroad.

So few new pantomimes have been produced in London, this Christmas season, that the *Spectator* believes the English people are growing unconsciously less childish.

At an auction sale in Havre, recently, an old English concert-programme was purchased for 51 francs. The concert had been given for a charitable purpose in London, in the year 1837, at a private house. Among the pieces announced on the programme was a "violin solo, performed by Prince L. N. Bonaparte."

Mr. Hayes, the Manager of the Olympic, and Mr. Tayleure have reached London.

The *Court Journal* says the London theatres, as a rule, are "doing a bad business."

The dresses of twelve ladies who appear in a dance at Covent Garden cost 400 guineas.

A troupe of female acrobats appear at one of the London music halls. For the credit of our country-women, says an English paper, we may state that they are a French importation.

A foreign paper states that the lowering of the musical pitch in England is shortly to assume a practical form. During the ensuing season a series of six concerts will be given, at St. James's Hall, in which the standard French pitch will be adopted.

In spite of the political anxiety which reigns in Turkey, the present operatic season at Constantinople is pronounced to be the most brilliant of any which have been witnessed since the establishment of the Italian Opera there.

Paris commences the year 1869 with forty-three theatres with spectacles, twenty-nine public balls, and twenty-three cafés concerts. The total annual gas-bill of these establishments is estimated at £15,000,000. "Those who believe it," as the Germans say, "may be happy."

The scenery of the pantomime at the Standard Theatre is painted on seven miles of canvas.

A capital feature in the Drury Lane pantomime is a take-off of the great sensation incident which has recently obtained so much favor at all our theatres. The miller's son is drugged and placed in the track of the wheelbarrows, but is saved from destruction by the cat, which breaks out of a basket.

During last year 169 new pieces, including the pantomimes, were produced at the London theatres; and fifty-nine, exclusive of pantomimes, in the provinces.

PERSONAL.

The telegraph reports that Jay Gould, W. B. Shattuck, A. J. Day, and other railroad officials, are in St. Louis on business connected with the consolidation of routes from that city to New-York via Cincinnati.

John C. Breckinridge has written to a friend in Columbus, Ga., that he will return in a few weeks to his former home. The Columbus *Enquirer* expresses the opinion that not only Kentucky, but the whole country will hail the return of their former Vice-President with acclaim.

Among the inmates of the Sailors' National Home, at Quincy, Mass., is Moses Smith, who is the only survivor of the crew of the frigate *Chesapeake*, at the time of its capture by a British frigate in Boston harbor. He is 85 years of age.

Josiah P. Quincy, son of Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, made a favorable impression the other night on the occasion of his first appearance as a lecturer in this City. His style, brilliant, picturesque and easy, was at the same time popular in the best sense, and his lecture was full of fine dramatic effects.

Hon. Seth Ames, late Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was on Friday formally inducted into office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State, in place of Judge Foster, resigned.

Major B. J. Jones, the State Constable of Massachusetts, has been recommissioned for three years.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, formerly Minister of the United States to France, has been appointed by the Governor of West Virginia as its counsel, in the place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to defend its interests in the cause now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, instituted by the State of Virginia.

Hon. Asa Packer has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Cols. Augustin and Ricardo Pimentel, with Capts. Lorenzo Jimenez, Abelardo Verdo and José Antonio Cintra, of the insurgent army of Cuba, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Their object is to purchase arms and munitions of war for the further progress of the revolution, and when that object shall have been accomplished they intend to return to their own country and renew the struggle.

List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. Norton & Co., American Bankers, No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 5, 1869: Mrs. N. P. Banks and Miss Banks, Massachusetts; Mrs. Flanders, H. D. Parker, Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. S. W. Sumner, Boston; G. F. Bowler, Cincinnati; J. W. Murray, A. Belmont, Maine; C. H. A. Carter, New-York; D. G. Bandman, Toulon; G. Thomson, Dublin; J. E. Ponsford, London; Mrs. S. B. Hansen, Paris; C. A. Pope.

A Peep into Child-Land.

The San Francisco correspondent of a Sacramento paper tells the following: "A little friend of ours found among Santa's offerings a wax doll. It bears the poetical name of Maud, and is taken out every pleasant morning for its health. The other day, observing a piece of orange merino pinned on a stick by the nursery door, I peeped in at the children, when I was quickly notified to leave by little Charley, who seemed to be acting in the capacity of doctor, 'for Maud was tooken dreadful bad with the small-pox, and the yellow flag was hung out!' Dear only knows how much nursing and doctoring went on, but some time afterward I heard some painful discords and failures in an attempt at singing the Sunday school hymn of 'Sister, thou wast mild and lovely,' after which I beheld a little procession, in which Charley carried the dog and Floy the cat, dressed up in shawls, and as they slowly wound up the hill into the garden, I understood from the mourning rags they wore, and the general crying and distress, that it was a funeral going on, Maud having died from the disease. I arrived at the little grave under the geranium bush just in time to rescue the lovely wax doll from being buried. 'She's sewed up in a bag,' said Floy, 'and we would a' undigged her.'"

Ex-Secretary Stanton and the Cabinet.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869.

The name of E. M. Stanton has been so often used in connection with the office of Secretary of State in Gen. Grant's Cabinet, not only in the newspapers throughout the country, but in conversations between the leading members of the Republican Party from all sections, that an intimate friend of the Ex-Secretary of War ventured to allude to the subject in conversation with him, and to the evident wish of a majority of the people that he would occupy some high position in the coming Administration. Mr. Stanton in the most earnest manner replied: "I am not a candidate for any office, nor will I accept any position in the gift of the Government. I do not want a place in the Cabinet, and I do not want a foreign mission. I long since announced my purpose to retire to private life. This I have done; and when I say I will not go into public life again, I mean it. My intention is not for to-day, but for all time. I shall never again hold public office."

Verdict Against the New-York Central Railroad Company.—Two years ago last June, at the State-street crossing of the Central Railroad, a carriage, in which were seated Joseph Duncan, his wife and daughter, his wife's father, John W. Eddy, of Ballston Spa, and his wife, was struck by a hand car, on which were several workmen, going at a rapid rate toward the depot, overturned, and the occupants thrown to the ground. Mr. Eddy was severely injured. Suit was instituted against the Company by Mr. Eddy, and it has just been tried in the Circuit Court of Saratoga County. The fact of the collision and injury of Mr. Eddy were undisputed, and the only question was the extent of the injuries. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $5,000.—*Rochester Union, Jan. 22.*

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plates, combined with a vulcanized gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and, consequently, we commend it.—*Advertisement.* No. 27 East 20th-st.

"Binninger's Old London Dock Gin," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. Binninger & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 836 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL, and the still higher recompense, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867. These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored. In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world. WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

A Chance is yet Offered to Purchase a very choice set of furs, at less than cost of manufacture, at J. R. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

The Worst Cases of Sore Toes Cured by Dr. KIMBELL, No. 33 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Call.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

Cornish.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, Samuel Cornish, son of John Cornish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the 43d-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, Jan. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Caswell.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Eliza C. Caswell, daughter of the late William Caswell, of Newport, R. I.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, John and Solomon T. Caswell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

Douglas.—On Friday, Jan. 22, Julia, relict of the late Earl Douglas, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 10¼ o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

Mortimer.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, Catherine T., wife of John Mortimer, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas C. Morton, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 264 5th-av., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 10½ A. M.

O'Neill.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Euen O'Neill, aged 30 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, John Gayner, No. 137 East 17th-st., and solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

Pitcher.—In Brooklyn, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Edward Pitcher, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Franklin-av., near Myrtle, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $1 50; cloth, $2; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all music dealers.

ELECTROTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS. The largest collection in the world, from CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. Walter Chamberlain, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach the closing sermon before the Sunday School Convention at 7½ P. M. Subject—"*Parents.*"

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 24. New-York—Church in 35th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. Giles. Subject—*The Lord's Second Coming.* Harlem—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 125th-st., 7½ P. M., by L. T. Williams, Esq. Subject—*The Doctrines of the New Church.* Greenpoint—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. Ager. Subject—*The Spiritual World.* Jersey City—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. Giles. Subject—*Life in the Spiritual World.*

CHRISTIAN WORK IN SPAIN.—A MEETING of the friends of the American Tract Society, to consider the work of circulating the Christian literature in Spain, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at St. George's Church, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Rector, Rutherfurd-place, corner East 16th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting statements will be made by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of his personal observations among the Protestant Christians of Spain, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Ganse, and others.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. Sunday school from 2½ to 3½ o'clock P. M., followed by singing and addresses. Mr. Van Meter having returned yesterday from a most interesting visit to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, visiting their institutions and addressing large meetings of earnest Christian workers, he will give an account of his visit on SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the cause of Free and Open Churches will be held in the basement of St. Ann's Free Church, in West 18th-st., near 5th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Free and Open Church Association, to afford both the clergy and laity an opportunity for a public expression of their sentiments on this important subject.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEBREW Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions. The true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

COURSE OF SERMONS FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—The third sermon in this course will be delivered by Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of St. Barnabas' House.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. L. W. Bacon. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Henry and Scammel sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 24, 1869; service 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. Cornelius, preaches morning and evening. Subject in the morning—*Character and Conversion of St. Paul.* In the evening—*The Bible and the Church.*

WOMAN'S WORK IN CITY MISSIONS.—A public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Female Missionary Society, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. Addresses by Rev. George Washburn, Rev. George J. Mingins and Rev. Dr. Crosby.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHING in the Large Hall every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the most eminent preachers of Liberal Christianity. All who desire to hear a reasonable, credible and devout teaching of Christian faith and duty are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.; will deliver the third of his afternoon lectures on "Family Relationships." Subject—*The Bible Law for the Christian Child.*

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., at 7 P. M. The Sunday School Temperance meeting will be held at 3 P. M., with addresses by Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., and others. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Resurrection of Damnation.* Evening—*How much are we indebted to Roman Catholics for the Bible?*

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st., SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The usual prayer meeting services after the evening sermon. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. Evening subject—*The Millennium.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Stevens. Seats free. All invited.

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 381 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers next SUNDAY—In Broome-st., Mr. J. W. Stevens; in 3d-av., Mr. J. M. Hunter. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. McKECKRON, WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

VISITORS TO THE CITY WILL FIND SPECIAL attention at the "Church of the Strangers," Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of New-York Hotel. To-morrow, Charles F. Deems, D. D., is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. Nicholson at 7½ P. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. Edward Hopper at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. William Drummond, Rector.—Free Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor.—Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. N. B. Baldwin will preach EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. Foss, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers provided with seats. Galleries are always free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. S. V. Laurence. Prayer meeting at 3. Sunday School at 9 and at 2. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of 37th-st. and Broadway.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS.—Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*False Prophets and their Teachings.*

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

CHRIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. EWER WILL reply to Rev. Dr. Hall's defence of Protestantism and attack on the Church, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS ARE HELD at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. Afternoon, 2½ o'clock, conference; subject—*The Positive Philosophy and Spiritualism Compared.* Evening, 7½ o'clock, trance speaker, Mrs. Hough.

MRS. S. A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable, Friday evening at 7½.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning sermon—*The Immortality of the Soul.*

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER of 5th-av. and 10th-st.—Next SUNDAY Rev. Dr. Bancroft will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Assistant Bishop of Virginia at 3½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 2d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. J. Stanford Holme, A. D., Pastor. Bible-class at 9; preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday school at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—God willing, services SUNDAY by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—Discourse on *The Young Called For by Our Master.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV. and 34th-st., Dr. Osgood Pastor. West gallery, free seats. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (Vespers.)

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER 21ST-ST. AND 11th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH IN THE Chapel of Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock.

TO LET—A MASONIC LODGE, ON SUNDAYS, for religious purposes, in Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., one door west of 3d-av. Apply to JOHN BAYLISS, corner 54th-st. and Lexington-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. S. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 236 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23, 1869.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold advanced to 136⅛@136¼ ⅌ cent, as against 135⅝@135¾ at the close of business on Friday. The Export of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the day amounted to $923,070, of which half a million was in American Gold Coin. The whole Export for the week is $1,100,144. The Treasury Office received for Customs, $2,614,684, and paid out $3,286,210 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $394,339 on their Gold averages but gain $1,095,036 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is up $1,616,420, and their Loans and Discounts are increased $2,615,788 since the previous averages.

Most of the Money transactions between the Bankers and Brokers were at 6 ⅌ cent. on call, lenders being disposed to accept this rate, as well on account of the two days' interest from Saturday to Monday, as in view of the general tendency to ease in the market. Some considerable balances were left on Government collateral at 5 ⅌ cent. until Monday. The Gold Brokers used their balances early in the day at 3 ⅌ cent. interest on the Currency advanced upon them, but subsequently, (after the settlements at the Gold Exchange Bank,) paid 6 ⅌ cent interest. The Foreign Exchanges were quiet on the basis of 109¾ for prime 60-day Bills on London.

The Stock Exchange felt the influence of cheap money, and prices were generally higher than on Friday. The Public Funds and State Bonds firm; the Railway market quite buoyant, especially on the Western Roads. The *Bull* cliques were all again in accord, after some mutterings of a division of interest and the formation of an adverse *Bear* party. The quarter from which these threats were supposed to emanate a few days ago, were the heaviest buyers last night and to-day of Michigan Southern and other Stocks, the price of Southern advancing to 92¾@93 ⅌ cent. ex dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. Toledo, the Northwests and Rock Island were also firm, and the St. Pauls and Wabash higher than on Friday. The New-York Stocks, including Harlem, and also Reading participated in the upward speculation and most of the Miscellaneous Shares were also higher.

In the afternoon (no formal Boards being held on Saturday after 1 o'clock P. M.) the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night. The Registered Gold-bearing Stocks were in large demand, and brought as full prices as the coupons on most of the 5-20s:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108¼
American Gold Coin	135⅝	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅛	67¼
Virginia Bonds, old	58¾	58¾
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, old	64¼	64
New-York Central	163⅜	165¼
Erie Railway	38⅜	38¾
Reading Railway	95¼	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	132	132¾
Northwest Common	82¼	83
Northwest Preferred	86⅛	88¾
Michigan Southern	94⅛	*93½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅜	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail Company	117¾	120
St. Paul Preferred	93⅜	94¼
St. Paul Common	71⅛	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	62	62¼
Cleveland and Toledo	104¼	105¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	37

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	109
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	136
Merchants'	120½	People's	165
Mechanics'	136	Shoe and Leather	139
America	146	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	105½	Continental	97
National	110	Commonwealth	109
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Imp't'rs & Traders'	137½
Seventh Ward	112	Park	154
State of New-York	112	Central National	103½
Commerce	121	Fourth National	102½
Ocean	104	Ninth National	103
American Exchange	118½	Tenth National	99½
Bank of the Republic	120	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Imports (other than Dry-Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 22, 1869, were $3,550,077.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 23, 1869:

Jan. 18—Steamship Virginia, Liverpool—gold bars	$43,174
Jan. 20—Steamship Cuba, Liverpool, American gold	88,000
Jan. 21—Steamship Union, Bremen, American gold	65,000
Jan. 21—Steamship Union, Bremen, foreign silver	1,200
Jan. 21—Steamship Columbia, Havana, Spanish doubloons	6,700
Jan. 23—Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool, American gold	50,000
Jan. 23—Steamship Merrimac, Rio de Janeiro, Patriot doubloons	8,000
Jan. 23—Steamship Merrimac, Para, American gold	8,548
Jan. 23—Steamship Merrimac, Para, British gold	2,357
Jan. 23—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, American gold	525,000
Jan. 23—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, gold bars	181,600
Jan. 23—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, foreign coin	40,764
Jan. 23—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, silver bars	86,800
Jan. 23—Steamship Denmark, Liverpool, gold bars	71,000
Total	$1,100,144

The Public Debt—Senator Edmunds' Resolution.

From the Financial Chronicle, Jan. 23.

It is not difficult to conceive that, in anticipation of the elections, there might have been political reasons strongly influencing both parties in Congress against committing themselves definitely upon the question of the payment of five-twenty bonds in coin. But now that the election is passed, it does appear that the national creditors have a right to expect an unequivocal expression of sentiment upon this very important issue. The usefulness of such a declaration arises rather from the sacredness of national character than from its practical bearings. No nation can afford to deal equivocally with its creditors. Upon its good faith and honor depends its credit; and, in the history of every nation, there comes a time when, upon its credit, hangs its very existence. During the war we borrowed at a heavy disadvantage, because, among other reasons, our willingness to be taxed upon a large scale had never been tested. The test is now being applied; and if the event should prove that we are disposed to avail ourselves of a quibble for depriving our creditors of what they conceive to be their just rights, we must expect to have to pay the penalty of our bad faith the next time we become borrowers. The faintest savor of repudiation inflicts irreparable injury upon the credit of a Government; and when the Government is popular in form the damage is the more incurable, for the taint is attributed to the heart and morals of the people. Assuming that it were feasible to pay off the five-twenties in greenbacks and issue bonds at a lower rate of interest, the consequent stain upon the credit of the Government would cling to us through all our future history, and forever after we should have to borrow at a corresponding discount. In the matter of national finance, therefore, honesty is the best policy.

Besides, in a very important sense, republican institutions are on their trial in the determination of this question. No nation has been able long to conduct its affairs without borrowing. Every Government has had its crisis, when without loans it must have succumbed to its enemies. And it has been urged by publicists in favor of absolute Governments that, being least dependent upon the will of the people in the imposition of taxes, they were most to be trusted as borrowers. It now devolves upon us to determine before the world whether the moral instincts of a free, Christian people are as much to be trusted as a despotic Government. If the issue be determined in the negative, then we prove that republics lack one of the indispensable elements of resistance to danger; and the struggling cause of the people, the world over, is weakened. If the issue be decided affirmatively, then we demonstrate that a free people may be trusted to defray fully an enormous indebtedness incurred for the preservation of their Government; and that question being established, the liberal thinkers and statesmen of Europe are furnished with a complete demonstration of the stability of free Governments. The determination of this issue is thus closely identified with the cause of free government everywhere, as well as with the interests of our own people. Let the essential honesty of the American people be fully established, and thereafter we may count upon being able to borrow at all times upon the most favorable terms; a fact which of itself would be the surest possible protection against external encroachments upon our honor and rights, our good credit thus being in a most important sense an economy of expenditures for protection.

Besides, what is the actual saving proposed to be effected in behalf of the people at large by this quasi repudiation? Assuming that the difference between payment in coin and in greenbacks were one-third the value of the bonds; that, upon a total of $1,602,000,000 obligations, would amount to $534,000,000; which, distributed over a total of 40,000,000 people, would be just $13 35 per head. Are we prepared to sacrifice our honor and our credit for all time for such a paltry consideration?

We have taken this course of remark, not so much because we apprehend that the five-twenty bonds will ever be liquidated in paper currency, as from a fear that Congress may shrink from disclaiming the dishonest principle involved in the negation of Senator Edmunds' resolution. It is easily demonstrated that the real issue is between coin payment and blank repudiation. Let it be supposed that Congress declares the bonds to be payable in the irredeemable notes of the Government, and that at the expiration of the five years' option, the Treasury call in the bonds. In order to provide the means for taking up the old securities, the Treasury must be in a position to rely upon being able to sell an equal amount of new ones. Who, then, are to be the takers of the new loan? Can it be assumed that the holders of the old obligations, disappointed and incensed at the refusal to pay them in coin, would again trust the Government and invest in its securities? The supposition is contrary to all experience and probability. And what reason have we for supposing that other investors would have so much better opinion of the credit of the Government than the old bondholders as to exchange their investments for the new bonds? The fact of their having preferred other investments before the Government took a course so injurious to its credit, is a conclusive reason for assuming that they would not invest in United States obligations when the dishonor was an accomplished fact. The holders of the present securities, foreseeing the liability of the scheme to miscarry from this cause, and that nothing could be done in the matter of redemption if they refused to take the new bonds, would at once conclude that the Government was at their mercy. They would therefore generally wait until the fact was announced by the Treasury that it could not procure the necessary funds, and that the old obligations must therefore be allowed to run. It is thus clear that the payment of the bonds in greenbacks is impracticable, and that consequently Congress is shut up to the alternative of paying them according to the views of right entertained by the bondholders, or repudiating them altogether. If this be the position in which the Government stands to its creditors, what is there to justify Congress in casting a needless stigma upon the public credit by hesitating to take the ground assumed in Mr. Edmunds' proposition?

The Senate has already committed itself, by formal resolution, to the position that the form of the debt cannot be changed until we have resumed specie payments. This conclusion appears to have been based mainly upon the considerations we have just advanced, and can be but confirmed by examination and experience. When coin or its equivalent becomes the currency of the country, the bonds could be paid in no other form. Their payment would then be in no sense offensive to the bondholders, but a full rendering of their rights; and the credit of the Government being thereby vindicated, bonds could be easily issued at a lower rate of interest, for the purpose of taking up those now outstanding. The declaratory resolution is thus nothing more than an affirmation that the bonds shall be paid in the only way in which they can be paid.

We repeat the question, then, why should there be any hesitation in adopting the Edmunds' resolution? Under this plain necessity for payment in coin, the hesitation suggests surmises seriously damaging to the national credit and calculated to needlessly exaggerate the prevailing financial uncertainties. When Congress is plainly shut up to the payment of the bonds in coin, and yet refuses to say that they shall be so paid, the world naturally asks, what, then, does it propose to do? and as the answer does not come always from friendly quarters, reflections are liable to be cast upon our honor, which, though not likely to be ultimately justified, yet, in the meantime, injure our reputation and cause an unnecessary weakening of public confidence. We cannot but think that, should the resolution be at present rejected, it will be adopted when Congress more fully comprehends its entire accordance with the logic of the situation.

The Louisiana State Finances.

From the New-Orleans Republican.

The improved and improving credit of our State finances should be a subject of no small satisfaction to our citizens. Louisiana, which, during the war and its immediately succeeding years, witnessed an almost total prostration of her credit, is rapidly rising in financial position to a level among the most prosperous States of the Union. Her abundant resources should have ever assured the capitalist that her obligation could be easily canceled, but to float on the highest waves of credit the bonds of a State it is not alone necessary that the State should be rich in resources. Besides and beyond that it is essential that first the Government of the State should be a stable one, and that that Government should assume without cavil, and with an energy and determination which is convincing of success, the prompt and certain payment of all its liabilities.

The result of the recent Presidential election has established finally our State Government, and the sober second thought of those heretofore opposed thereto now leans them to a cordial support of an administration which they can see clearly has their best interests at heart. The Executive and the Legislature are united in a determination to wipe out at once the floating debt of the State, to meet promptly the accruing interest on the slight debt which exists, and by an economical administration of affairs to lessen rather than increase our financial burdens.

Let the capitalists of the country appreciate the fact that Louisiana will never directly or indirectly countenance any policy looking toward repudiation, and that her administration is as determined as it is able, from its resources, to promptly redeem its promises to pay, and the evidence of our indebtedness will be eagerly sought as a most desirable investment.

Already these facts are beginning to be appreciated, and as an evidence of it, Auditor's warrants have risen in value in the last sixty days from fifty to eighty-six cents; and bonds, which were current in market at forty-three cents, are now strong at sixty-seven and sixty-eight.

One of the most flattering evidences of the best confidence in our securities is the fact that, not only are numerous orders received from the East for purchase of our bonds, but the planters of the interior, who have been happily blest with crops so abundant as to realize largely beyond their immediate needs, are placing this surplus in these home promises, regarding them as the safest and most lucrative investment within their reach.

We anticipate a rapid advance of our securities to a point very near their par value; and our thorough knowledge of the resources of the State, and their careful administration, warrants us in advising our citizens to seek in this channel an early investment.

Clifton Iron Company.

From the New-York Tribune.

The wooden railroad now completed between Clifton and the Adirondack mines, in this State, is described as follows in a letter from the late President of the Clifton Iron Company, Mr. CHARLES G. MYERS:

"The rails are of hard maple scantling, 4x6 inches, set on round ties, on which are framed slots 6x4. The rails, set on edge and keyed in the slots by two wooden wedges driven against each other, project two inches above the ties. The rails admit of bending sufficiently to make the curves. The ties are laid on the earth and ballasted in the usual manner to two inches of the bottom of the rail. It takes 21,120 feet, board measure, of scantling for a mile, and 1,760 ties at three feet apart. Our road is a very rough one. We have a great deal of trestle-work, some of it over thirty feet high, which is vastly more expensive than a level route. The engines used weigh from ten to fourteen tons. The rails will probably last about five or six years. An engine will move about thirty tons of freight at about six to eight miles an hour, with heavy grades and sharp curves. The Company expects to move over the road next year from 50,000 to 100,000 tons freight. Trains have passed over the road, light, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but this would not do for freight."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

WANTED—$20,000 ON FIRST-CLASS BONDS and mortgage for three years; principals only dealt with. Address E. M. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL WHISKY CASE.

At the opening of the Court this morning, District-Attorney Courtney arose and gave notice that on Monday morning he would move that sentence be passed on Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John McLaren, convicted of defrauding the Government by evasion of the Revenue laws.

Mr. McCarthy, of counsel for the defendants, stated that they desired to move for a new trial, and, as he was not as well prepared to argue the matter as his associate, Mr. Knox, and the latter could not appear before Wednesday, he asked that the consideration of the motion of the District-Attorney be deferred until Wednesday morning.

Judge Blatchford—Upon what points do you propose to ask for a new trial?

Mr. McCarthy—On the matter of peremptory challenges.

Judge Blatchford—I will not waste time in the discussion of that matter. The law is well settled against you. Any other point?

Mr. McCarthy—Yes, if your Honor please, the matter of not permitting Mrs. McLaren to become a witness.

Judge Blatchford—The law is well settled against you on that point. I shall waste no time in hearing that discussed.

Mr. Courtney—I am prepared at any time to discuss any question that counsel may raise; but I must insist that there be no further delay in this case, and that justice be administered as speedily as possible, and, in order to that end, I ask that the Court meet at 10 A. M. instead of 11 A. M.

Judge Blatchford—The Court will open at 10 o'clock.

BANKRUPTCY—OATH OF BANKRUPT.

In the matter of John A. Machado.—BLATCHFORD, J.—In this case the oath of the bankrupt required by the twenty-ninth section of the act was subscribed and taken on the 3d of December, 1868. Specifications in opposition to his discharge were filed on the 4th of January, 1869, by a creditor, alleging, among other things, willful false swearing in the affidavits annexed to his petition and schedules in certain particulars. The case then came before me, and was ordered to stand for hearing on the specifications, with leave to take testimony. On the 19th of January, 1869, the creditor withdrew, in writing, his appearance, and also the specifications. No new oath of the bankrupt, under section 29, is presented. I think, in view of the fact that the twenty-ninth section specifies, as a ground for withholding a discharge, that the bankrupt, or some person in his behalf, has procured the assent of a creditor to the discharge, or influenced the action of a creditor at some stage of the proceedings by a pecuniary consideration or obligation; and that the same ground is made by section 34—a ground for setting aside and annulling the discharge after it is granted; that in this case, and in all cases where specifications such as those in this case are put in and are afterward withdrawn, the oath of the bankrupt required by section 29 ought to be subscribed and taken after the withdrawal. A decision in this case is therefore suspended, to allow the defect to be supplied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PLEA OF FORMER ACQUITTAL.

The United States vs. Watson, Orary, Pike and Stewart.—Argument upon the special pleas to the indictment, charging these defendants with the illegal removal and concealment of spirits, was heard yesterday. The pleas were three in number. Two of them being Common Law pleas of former acquittal, and the third a plea under the constitutional provision that no one shall twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence. Mr. Clinton, of counsel for the defence, objected to the replication to the pleas, because it contained matter which did not refer to the existence of the record, and because it closed with a verification and request that the prisoners be convicted. He stated that such a conclusion precluded the defendants from pleading over in case the pleas were overruled, and desired that it should be amended so that the right to plead over could be exercised.

In reply to the first objection, the District-Attorney said that the Government traversed both the existence of the record and the identity of the offence—and that the objection of counsel was directed against the traverse of the identity of the offence—but that such matter was in the pleas, and if it were proper in the pleas, it was proper that it should be traversed. As to the second objection, he stated that he did not think it well founded, but would, nevertheless, consent to such amendment.

In opening his argument, Mr. Clinton said that the motion was made on behalf of the first three defendants—not on behalf of Stewart, for whom he did not appear. He stated that these defendants were indicted in May, 1868, and that on the 10th of June a jury was impaneled and sworn to try the case. That on the 23d of June, on motion of the District-Attorney, a juror was withdrawn and the jury discharged. On the 18th of November the District-Attorney moved the case for trial, when a motion was made to discharge the defendants on the ground that the former trial and the discharge of the jury amounted to an acquittal. The Court held to that effect and the prisoners were discharged. Mr. Clinton said that the present indictment charged them with what he claimed to be in law and fact the same offence. That with the exception of time, quantity, the number of counts, and that in the present indictment another defendant is added, the two indictments in all material facts are precisely alike; wherefore the defendants plead a former acquittal, and should not be again put in jeopardy for the same offence. He then made the following points, supporting them in an elaborate argument, fortified by numerous authorities:

1. If evidence which can be brought forward to support the present indictment could have been brought forward to support the previous one, the plea of former acquittal must be supported.

2. The present and former indictments differ only in immaterial facts, which need not be proved as laid.

In conclusion Mr. Clinton read the judgment of the District Court, relied upon as constituting the former acquittal.

Assistant District-Attorney Simons, after stating the nature of the pleas, claimed that the common law pleas of former acquittal should be overruled, because the record did not show the verdict of a jury, which he insisted was necessary. In regard to the other plea, he said that the provision in the Constitution had been held to refer to felonies only, and not to misdemeanors, to which class all the offences charged in the present indictment belonged.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Prisoners convicted during the present term will be sentenced on Monday week. Motions for new trials or in arrest of judgment must be made in time for disposition before that date.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

Antonio Saro, Antonio Denere, Litero Maletti, Rosario Denere, Francois Stephano and his wife, Elizabeth Stephano, the Italian counterfeiters, arrested on Friday, were brought before Commissioner OSBORN, on Saturday, and held, in default of $5,000 bail each, for an examination on the 28th inst.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE GREAT SMUGGLING CASE.

The examination in the case of William Marsh, the Appraiser in the Custom-house, who is charged with complicity with the Gulterman Brothers in smuggling large quantities of silk dress goods and other articles into this port, has been commenced before Commissioner BETTS.

Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, formerly Attorney-General of this State, was called as a witness, and testified that defendant was his client; that he told defendant some time since that charges were made against him by one H. D. Henry, now dead, of having committed frauds on the Government, in connection with the importation of goods into this port; he informed defendant that the charge was that goods were imported as clocks, when, in fact, they were silks, kid gloves and meerschaum-pipes concealed in clocks, and that Henry was disposed to make a criminal charge against him, unless it could be settled; defendant said he didn't owe Henry anything; that he had been guilty of no conduct as a Custom-house officer that was not right and proper; that he would not be black-mailed, and that Henry might go to the devil.

The further hearing was then adjourned to the 26th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Friedman.

CONTEST AS TO THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In this case a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued at the instance of Margaret O'Kelly, guardian, for the purpose of compelling John Simpson and Catharine Simpson to deliver to her custody Mary Emma Fitzpatrick, an interesting child of about four or five years. It appeared on behalf of the relators, that the child was not only given to them by its mother at her death, but was subsequently duly apprenticed to them. The petitioner, a second cousin of the mother, obtained, by misrepresentation, it is said, letters of guardianship of the child, by virtue of which she now seeks its custody.

His Honor, Judge FRIEDMAN, stated that the Superior Court, or he, as its Judge, could, on such a proceeding, only inquire whether the child was restrained of its liberty or not, and if restrained, order such restraint to be removed, but could make no order determining who was entitled to the custody of the child. To turn such a child loose outside of the Court-room, to be scrambled for by every party who might deem themselves entitled to its custody, would be manifestly improper and absurd. He would, therefore, hold that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and direct that it go before the Supreme Court, where the rights of the parties could be fully inquired into and adjudicated upon.

Mr. Morgan for petitioner; Chas. S. Spencer for relators.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills admitted during the week ending Jan. 23, 1869: Frances A. Loverre, Mary Gilling, Gilbert Davis, Mary Magee, Jacobina Schwarz Faerber, John Jannett, Sarah Nicholls, Jacob Danth, William C. Dunn, Valentine Switzer, John Smith, Cornelia H. Schettler, John Schmitt, Joseph A. Vorain, Moses Toers, Mary Ann Perry.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of Thomas Langan, Hester Smith, Adam Ecker, Hugo Saulborn, Patrick M. O'Shea, Ellen McHue, Hugh MacAllister, Mrs. Gatewood, Robert Trent, James O'Bryan, Joseph Suran, Hannah Wessels, Elizabeth Banta, John Philip Benkard, Mary Harris, Michael Manning, George Orth, Francis J. Tucker, William E. Tucker, Edward White, John Leis, Frederick Herger, James Reilly, Anthony Jackson, Robert Laton, Catharine J. Willett, William Mason.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 23.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.; order settled.

Atkinson vs. Hemmill et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Aaron Friedmann, &c.; reference ordered.

By Judge Cardozo.

Alexander Purves et al. vs. Robert B. Minturn et al.; motion denied without costs, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

W. D. Rice et al. vs. North American Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Henry E. Townsend vs. Perry Hopkins; motion setting aside summons granted.

Henry Gieltz vs. New-York Vereinigten Bau Gesellschaft; motion granted without costs.

Norman K. Freedman vs. Le Roy Nichols; motion granted and referee appointed.

Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Joseph L. Smallwood et al.; motion for commission granted.

Millard F. Hurd vs. Charles Real; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Friedman.

David O. Nichols, by his guardian, &c. vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted.

Josephine M. Allen vs. John Walsh; motion granted; damages to be assessed by the Sheriff's Jury.

Frederick Hadenkamp vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted.

Joseph C. Cooke vs. J. & W. Post; motion granted.

Joseph C. Todd et al. vs. Henry M. Graves et al.; motion granted without costs.

Joseph Baer vs. Isaac Marks; motion granted.

John Eames vs. Ann Eames; motion granted.

Simon Herman vs. Georgianna P. Bonny et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Edwin Hoyt et al. vs. James O. Freel et al.; order signed and filed in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Judge Brady.

Fourth National Bank vs. Ambrose Snow; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday was in striking contrast to that of the previous session, and presented only twenty-one cases of petit larceny, three of assault and battery, two of gaming, one of carrying concealed weapons, and one of malicious mischief—making a total of twenty-eight cases. None of these cases developed anything of interest, and only one elicited the extreme penalty of the law for petty crime, being that of John Reilly and Hugh Connolly, convicted of till-tapping, who received six months each in the Penitentiary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the following wills were proved: Thomas S. Moore, of Plainfield, N. J.; Catharine McDonald, of the town of New-Utrecht, L. I.; James Adams, William J. Horton, Eleanor T. Mills, Sarah G. Proctor, Margaret Whelan and William P. Morgan, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of James Stack, Thomas Fallon, John Leppan, Robert Gentry, Sophia Reinfeld, John Brice, Elizabeth Brown, George Patterson, Bradley Parker and Margaret Gabie, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of William H. Dick were granted to C. W. Koch; of Mary S. and Henrietta G. Harlow to William D. Harlow; of Jeremiah E. Storms to G. S. Storms; of Ida M. Kilburn to Chas. F. Dunham, all of Brooklyn; of Edward and Henry Bushart to Henry Burhans, of the town of New-Lots.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

LARCENY.

SAMUEL MURRAY, of No. 49 Wooster-street, made a complaint, stating that on the 17th of October last a quantity of clothing and other articles, valued at $75, were stolen from him. After a long search for the guilty parties, Officer Moran, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM JOHNSON, a colored man, who admitted he had been engaged in the theft, and also arrested HARRIET SIMMONS, a colored woman, in whose room pawn tickets for a portion of the property were found. JOHNSON admitted his guilt, but said he had been enticed into the theft by a man named Simmons, while the woman put the whole blame of the affair upon the same person, who is her husband. Both parties were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

STEALING IN THE ACT.

Yesterday afternoon, a huge personage, who chose to be called JOHN FEELEY, was caught in the act of leaving the premises No. 2 Fourth-avenue, wearing a coat belonging to JOSEPH B. GOLDSMITH. Officer WIENER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, being called, FEELEY was arrested and the stolen garment taken from his back. The captive struggled so violently that the officer was forced to call assistance in order to secure him. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

JULIUS EHRHEN, a clerk in the employ of HENRY MAILLARD, pleaded guilty to having embezzled $54 of the funds of his employer during the current month. He was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

JOSEPH W. MINGATE, of No. 76 Amity-street, caused the arrest of EUGENE RILEY yesterday, on a charge of swindling him at the game of faro. In his complaint MINGATE stated that RILEY keeps a faro bank on the second floor of the premises on the southwest corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, and that he, the complainant, lost the sum of $2,300 in the establishment at a single sitting. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charges at the Special Sessions.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 16, 1869:

John H. Leverich, Assistant Paymaster-General State of New-York, with rank from Jan. 1.

First Brigade of Cavalry.—Frederick S. Heiser, Assistant Adjutant-General, vice William M. Tweed, Jr., promoted; Robert Woodward Leonard, Brigade Inspector, vice Frederick S. Heiser, promoted; Andrew Barstow, Brigade Engineer, vice William F. Moller, promoted; Richard G. Durkin, Surgeon, original; William A. Haines, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, (Captain,) vice Andrew Barstow, promoted; Julian L. Myers, Aid-de-Camp, (First Lieutenant,) vice W. A. Haines, Jr., promoted.

Eleventh Brigade.—S. Gilbert Evans, Aid-de-Camp (First Lieutenant,) vice Francis M. Rhodes, promoted.

First Regiment of Infantry.—John E. Barnes, Quartermaster, vice Tappan Hoadley, resigned; John Howard Gray, Commissary of Subsistence, original appointment; Garrett Roach, First Lieutenant, original; George G. Mackenzie, Second Lieutenant, vice Garrett Roach, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Louis C. Hamersly, Second Lieutenant, vice John S. Hulyer, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.—John S. Terwilliger, Second Lieutenant, vice Nathaniel Jackson, removed from district.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—C. Herbert Hogins, Captain, vice James Gregory, resigned; William S. Leaman, First Lieutenant, vice H. H. Hogins, promoted.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—George T. Steenburgh, Colonel, vice John J. Lenoy, resigned; James W. Cusack, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George T. Steenburgh, promoted; Calvin B. Sims, Major, vice James W. Cusack, promoted; William E. Barlow, Adjutant, reappointment; Robert L. Wright, Captain, vice C. B. Sims, promoted; Isaac F. Handy, First Lieutenant, vice Robert L. Wright, promoted; William Pettis, Second Lieutenant, vice Isaac F. Handy, promoted.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—James I. Lewis, Captain, vice Peter H. Pierson, resigned; Charles Williamson, First Lieutenant, vice Jabez L. Lewis, promoted; Frank Parsley, Second Lieutenant, vice Silas Crocker, removed from district.

Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—John H. Wilson, Captain, vice John C. Smith, resigned; Frederick C. Lauer, First Lieutenant, vice John C. Kane, resigned; Henry H. Van Dolah, Second Lieutenant, vice John H. Wilson, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Allen C. Bush, Adjutant, new appointment; Harold L. Crane, Quartermaster, new appointment.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.—Seymour Birch, Captain, original; John Warner, First Lieutenant, original; Henry Lindsay, Second Lieutenant, original; John Warner, Captain, vice Seymour Birch, promoted; Henry Lindsey, First Lieutenant, vice John Warner, promoted; Leslie Morse, Second Lieutenant, vice Henry Lindsay, promoted.

The following resignations have been accepted by Gov. Hoffman: Brig.-Gen. George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance, Jan. 4. Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. E. L. Wall, Jan. 9. Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. Wm. T. Harris, Jan. 14. Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieut. Henry S. Chandler, Jan. 12.

The reception of the State Military Association on Tuesday evening last, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, was greatly marred by the exclusiveness displayed by those having the affair in their charge. A system of badges had been arranged, and by unlucky oversight many of the guests, including several representatives of the Press, did not receive the badge, though they were requested to wear one. The consequence was that very many people were humiliated at the seeming slight, and their pleasure spoiled. Social reunions at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory have often suffered from this cause, and we also think that the regiment itself is no gainer by the snobbishness so often displayed by those who ought to know better.

As we predicted, Major John Guth, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been elected Lieut.-Colonel, vice Allen, promoted. The selection is an excellent one.

Capt. C. E. Goldthwaite has been elected Major in the Twenty-third Regiment by an unanimous vote.

The veteran associations of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments have held meetings during the week and transacted considerable business. The Seventh indorsed Col. Clark's refusal to enter the drill contest, and the Seventy-first has started a committee on the annual dinner to be given in April. The ex-members of the Washington Grey Cavalry have issued a call to their comrades for the purpose of holding a meeting on Thursday evening next at the Armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets, when it is proposed to organize a veteran association. The Committee comprises Major E. H. Kent, Capt. J. R. Coste, Capt. R. M. Cook, Adjt. D. D. Wylie, Quartermaster Wm. S. Banta, and Lieut. W. L. Gardner.

Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. Eli Taylor, held their seventh annual ball at the Regimental Armory, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20. The room was gaily festooned with numerous national and regimental flags, extending from ceiling to floor. A brilliant company attended, the ladies being both numerous and handsomely dressed in the latest fashion. The occasion was made interesting by the presentation to Capt. Taylor of a beautifully-mounted regulation sword, sash and belt from the members of the company, which was presented to him by Lieut. Farrell, in a short, neat and very appropriate speech. The sword was accepted by Lieut. Heyser, of Gen. Burger's staff, on the part of the Captain, who was quite overcome at the unexpected presentation. After these congratulations were exchanged dancing was resumed, and continued until a late hour, when the guests separated, well pleased at their evening's enjoyment.

The third annual hop of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, (National Greys,) will take place to-morrow evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, when Capt. French and his gallant boys intend having a good time. On Thursday evening the officers and members of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) will give their ball at Irving Hall, and we predict a glorious time.

On Washington's birthday, as is their genial wont, the members of the Washington Continental Guard, (Second Company,) intend giving their seventh annual military and civic ball, the event to come off at Irving Hall. Those who like the Continental uniform and its associations cannot do better than call on Capt. John P. Lansing and his command.

Brig.-Gens. Postley and Ward, members of the Board appointed to inspect all regiments entering into the drill contest and decide on the result, have addressed a letter to the State Military Association in which they state that the circulars issued by them to regimental commanders were responded to by the commanding officers of the Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments. The Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments declined the contests. The Twenty-second Regiment accepted it unconditionally. The Eleventh conditionally. The Twelfth avowing "when the weather (later in the season) shall permit of out-door drills this regiment will gladly embrace any opportunity of having its efficiency severely tested." Many regimental commanders have orally expressed a desire that the contest should be postponed until next Fall, and then transpire upon an open parade. There seems to be an impression on the part of the Seventh and Seventy-first regimental commanders that an award of the guidon to a regiment will compel that regiment to hold itself in readiness at all times to accept any challenge and such guidon against all comers. The Board of Inspection do not so understand the subject. A present and conclusive contest for this single guidon is presented. To the regiment now showing the best drill, the guidon would forever belong, as the best-drilled regiment of such division in the year 1869. Such claim could not be disputed by subsequent contests. In after years similar proceedings might be instituted for other guidons, but not for this one. By paragraph 3 of the circular issued by the Board, notice was given that "regiments avoiding or declining the contest will, under the circumstances, be considered as disavowing any claim to being the best drilled." But while regiments avoiding or declining could, by the Board, be considered as "disavowing any claim to being the best drilled," yet, in contemplation of the fact that some of the best regiments of the division wholly decline to present themselves, it becomes impracticable for the Board of Inspection to determine which of all is "the best-drilled regiment" of the First Division. The Board of Inspection, in view of the whole subject, respectfully report, that Division Orders creating it, have, by it, been obeyed; but that the circumstances of the case, as they now exist, make it impossible, at the present time, to report which regiment of the First Division is entitled to the guidon, as "the best-drilled regiment" of the First Division.

Troop B, of the First Regiment Cavalry, commanded by Capt. George Landwehr, held their annual ball on Wednesday evening last, at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-st.

Sergt. J. C. J. Langbein has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Infantry, N. G., vice Hasse resigned. Lieut. Langbein achieved an honorable record during the war, in the Ninth New-York Volunteers.

On Thursday evening last, the First Regiment of Artillery assembled at the State Arsenal and held a mass parade, in honor of the efforts of Brig.-Gen. Burger, of the Second Brigade, to prevent their regiment being transferred from that brigade to the cavalry.

George M. Hoffman has been elected Second Lieutenant of Troop D, Third Regiment Cavalry, vice Lieut. Smith resigned.

Company K, Fifth Regiment, gave their third annual ball on Tuesday evening last, at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Elizabeth-street.

Col. Urban, of the Twenty-eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, announces battalion drills as follows: Companies C, D, E, F and K, at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, on Friday evening, Feb. 12, and Wednesday evenings, March 24, and April 28. Companies A, B, G, H and I, at the same place, on Friday evenings, Feb. 5, March 12, and April 2.

In Company Orders No. 1, Acting First Sergt. George W. Pearce announces that by order of Capt. John H. Palmer, an election for non-commissioned officers of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, will be held at the Armory, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock. There will be a court-martial held immediately after the election. All delinquents must appear without further notice.

THE CANALS.

Important Meeting at the Produce Exchange—A Committee Appointed to Advocate a Reduction of the Toll Rates Before the Legislature.

At an important meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange, held yesterday at noon, in reference to the necessary steps to be taken to insure a change in the management of the canals, and a reduction of tolls on property transported thereon, Mr. EDWARD HINCKEN was called upon to preside, and, after having stated the purpose for which the meeting was called, introduced Mr. FRANCIS D. MOULTON, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: If we except those occasions whereof we have been called together to help sustain our Government in its hour of peril, I know of none when a subject more grave than that which arrests our attention to-day, has been presented for our consideration. It touches seriously the future of our State and City. I know how strange it will appear to many to question the future greatness of the Empire State, yet there are facts transpiring daily, whose workings are not now keenly felt, but which are nevertheless powerful enough to retard our growth, and eventually deprive us of our position, as the commercial centre of the Union. Every owner of real estate, every one interested in our shipping interests, every receiver of grain, every banker, is directly concerned in the subject which now demands our attention. Looking back upon the past, I can understand how natural it is for us to dwell with pleasure upon the promise of the future. Our natural advantages are indeed great, and we seem to think they afford a capital which cannot be taken away, and yet to-day we find our commerce lessened by unwise legislation at Washington, and the secret, silent workings of the tides, helped, through want of care, or lack of knowledge in the construction of our wharves and piers, are narrowing and obstructing our channels while we sleep. And so, too, with our State. We point to our great canal system, and in our thoughtless enthusiasm think that nothing can destroy our greatness there. How few know, or seem to care, about the management of our canals. It is a fact, in consequence of mistaken (although, perhaps, well-meant) legislation in reference to them, that the products of the West are seeking and finding other outlets than through our State, and unless there is a change in their management which shall secure their enlargement upon a proper and economical plan, and unless, furthermore, the enormous and, in some cases, prohibitory tolls are reduced, they must grow less and less in value as a source of revenue to the State, until they finally become a burden and worthless, ruining utterly the transportation interests, and injuring permanently our growth and greatness. In consequence of the enormous toll on flour, only 5,000 barrels were shipped from Buffalo by canal during the last year, notwithstanding that there were nearly 1,750,000 barrels seeking transportation from that port.

The falling off in shipments has been gradual, and the facts in relation to it should arrest the attention of all interested in the welfare of our State.

	Arrivals of Flour at Buffalo. Bbls.	Shipments therefrom by Canal. Bbls.
1865	1,701,936	142,000
1866	1,313,240	50,000
1867	1,440,000	15,000
1868	1,524,613	5,000

The toll on wheat is over six cents per bushel, and that on corn exceeds four cents; the average freight by canal has been about thirteen cents per bushel, and it therefore does not require great wisdom to perceive that the balance is prohibitory. [illegible]

[illegible]

Whereas, A fair investigation of the canal system of the State of New-York develops the following startling facts: First—That the general commercial interests of the whole State are being seriously and permanently injured by the present enormous rates of toll on property transported upon them; [illegible]

[illegible]

In accordance with the last resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee: M. M. Gales, E. S. Brown, Wm. B. Barber, Carlos Cobb, Francis D. Moulton, L. Hazeltine, L. J. M. Stark.

The following Committee on Finance was appointed: John Meters, J. H. Herrick, L. B. Shaw, after which the meeting adjourned.

Burglary in Bond-street—Capture of a Daring Marauder.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, WILLIAM W. BEACH, occupying the second floor of No. 38 Bond-street, was awakened by a noise in the room, and the gas being lighted and partly on, he saw a man near his bed. He excitedly asked, "Who is there?" when the man hurriedly left the room and rushed down stairs, pursued by BEACH. It so happened that when the thief, who was without his shoes, reached the street, Officer FRANK B. RANDALL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was immediately opposite with his wife and sister, on his way home from a ball. RANDALL hearing a cry of "stop thief," started for the shoeless man, who was running toward Broadway. Finding himself pursued, the man turned, and pointing a pistol at RANDALL, asked him if he wanted to be shot. [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. HUSTED AND THE SENATORSHIP.—We are authorized and requested by Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, member of Assembly from Westchester County, to deny the statement that he voted for Mr. FENTON for Senator. He cast his vote for Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, and voted in favor of a *viva voce* vote.—*Albany Journal, Jan. 22.*

The Boston *Post* urges the building of an opera house in that city, something between the "grandeur" of the Boston Theatre or the Music Hall and the minor theatres. The *Post* says it would be a commopolitan sort of thing to have, and the country members of the Legislature might take a box and charge it to "stationery."

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)

NOS. 33 AND 34 BOWERY,

one door from Bleecker-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Having during the past week made

A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION

in the prices of our goods, beg to call particular attention to our assortment of

SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS and GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

which, on account of taking an inventory of stock, we offer at exceedingly low prices.

An examination of our goods entails no obligation to purchase, as we invite comparison with other houses.

N. B.

A small invoice of choicest

ASTRAKHANS,

Just received from Paris, which, as the season is so far advanced,

WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, NIGHT ROBES, BREAKFAST JACKETS, TUCKED, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, IN GREAT VARIETY. CORSETS 50 CENTS AND UPWARD. SILK AND FANCY TARLETANE EVENING DRESSES; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Request attention to their Popular Stocks of HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELINGS, CRASH, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c., &c.

Also, DOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, SHEETINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, TICKS, DENIMS, &c.

Which will be offered AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD. PARIS PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, BRILLANTES, CHINTZES, &c., AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE. ALSO, YARD-WIDE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 25c. PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD FROM 30c. TO 35c. PER YARD. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 25, A FEW ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES, SUITS FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES, VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c., ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, EXTRA QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED. FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

THE MOST PERFECT BELT IN THE [illegible] Principal depot No. 229 Broadway.

FANS—VERY ELEGANT THREAD AND POINT Lace Fans, varying in price from $10 to $100, at Mme. CARTER'S Lace Establishment, No. 2 Union-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 11 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, FIRST-class, in private family by a young Englishman, a thoroughly competent servant, with the very highest personal references; speaks German. Address WAITER, No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; is a good driver; has lived with one of the City's best families; references from his last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 20 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS competent salesman in a dry goods, clothing, or furnishing goods house, in this City; can furnish the best of references as to character, ability, &c., &c. Call between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M. for one week, or address Y., No. 61 Park-row, Room No. 4.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. This is a volume of 850 pages, which every business man and every professional man will want. Price $2 50. Agents canvassing books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN who can bring good City references; a single man preferred; wages, $30 and lodging. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. at Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with $10,000, to join the advertiser in a profitable business already established, and having a good run of trade; satisfactory references given. For further particulars address E. T. W., Box No. 3,634 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., now doing a large cash business; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars address S. E., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a retail grocery store; location—Vesey-st.; now doing a good cash business. For particulars address S. R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FOR CAPITALISTS and manufacturers, a valuable patent of a lock; new construction. Apply to J. G. STRUBELEIN, No. 23 Chatham-st., Room No. 5, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

$175 REWARD.—STOLEN IN WEST Farms, on the morning of the 21st inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH and VEST CHAIN; maker's name T. F. Cooper; owner's name engraved in case; and also one bond for $1,000, No. 681, of the [illegible] and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; also ten shares Westchester Gaslight Company, in name of Charles Rathbone. All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above-described bonds. $175 will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the goods and bonds to C. S. RAIT, No. 281 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,659, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on the back to E. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, HUNTING-case, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23, probably in 5th-av., between 10th-st. and 23d-st., or in 13th-st. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at No. 6 East 23d-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st., SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—LADIES WHO are about to require nursing can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, careful nursing, and skillful medical attendance, previous to and during confinement, at the residence of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. If desired, their infants can be adopted to good homes. Dr. GRINDLE, having had over eighteen years successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special medical or surgical treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient. Confidential consultation.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE without medicine. Dr. and Madame ESTELLA, No. 141 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., never fail. These 25 French pills are certain.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction
BY JAMES M. MILLER,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

This property, which is most desirable located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-st., and 14th and 15th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 120 feet wide, handsomely laid out and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 6th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past this property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at No. 49 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. A. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with Hillhouse, and about 1,000 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantages of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS. A. H. MULLER, F. A. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 114 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

also accept orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment of the exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

(As per reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York)

OF

"THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,"

Situated in the City of New-York,

Showing the condition of the Bank on the 1st day of January, 1869, and the 1st day of January, 1868:

	Jan. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits	$774,841 13	$1,036,287 11
Par value of Assets	824,112 93	1,093,272 84
Market value of Assets	807,320 93	1,068,272 84
Surplus at Market value	32,779 91	32,977 73
Number accounts unclosed	17,455	20,571
Number accounts opened in 1868	3,000	
Number accounts opened in 1869	6,022	

DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS NOW HELD

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$[illegible]
Value of Real Estate held as security	1,000,000 00
Loans on Public Stocks	28,000 00
Value of Securities	12,000 00
Investments in United States, State and City Bonds	172,000 00
Market value of the same	156,000 00
Cash deposited in Banks	28,547 67
Cash on hand	32,000 00

Bankbooks ready from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for deposits and payments. 5 cents to $5.00 received. Interest allowed (per regulations) at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of tax.

N. B.—Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will be entitled to interest.

JAS. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

JAN. 1, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, TROY.—Notice is hereby given, that the holders of the stock of this Association to the extent of three-fourths of the stock of the Association, have voted to go into liquidation and be closed; has been taken, and that this Association will cease to be a banking association on the 1st day of February, 1869.

And the holders of the notes of the Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present and surrender the same for payment at the office of said Association, on or after the 1st day of February next, for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Jan. 12, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FER. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business under the same name of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 19 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash purchases on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued. Letters for Americans or for Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded free of charge.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make collections, issue bills, and
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA not later than that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing City 6ds, above New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. 428, with blank power of attorney attached, standing in name of John E. Martin, same Bank stock lost and transfer stopped.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD ON the 13th day of January, 1869, NATHAN R. GREENE, SAM. EDWARDS, General Vice-President, and CHARLES ROBERTS, Fire Vice-President of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and William H. Wadsworth was appointed Secretary.

W. H. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

SHELDER AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 72 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, at 12 M., to vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Big per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

A. SELIGMAN & BRO.,
No. 13 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by

BRYE & SORO,
No. 40 Pine-st.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, Tennessee and Missouri Coupons, highest price paid.

O'REILLY BROS., No. 25 Wall-st.

10TH AUCTION SALE

OF

SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,

60,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Hoboken, during February, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER ON WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 27 and 29, at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 637 and 639 Broadway, southwest corner Bleecker-st.,

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF

CHOICE ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

Embracing the works of the:

W. HUNTINGTON,	MOSCHINI,
WILLIAMS,	CHARNEY,
REMBRANDT PEALE,	GARRIGUE,
GEO. COMER,	BARRON,
J. H. HALE,	W. HART,
GUSHOUT,	COUVERCHOIR,
G. H. McCORD,	BLANCHARD,

And others.

The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, 25th inst., day and evening, until sale, free.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MACHINERY, TOOLS, A steam engine, belting, copper pans, funnels, &c., &c., will be sold by auction, at the premises, 1 Ludlow-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 128 Hudson-st., consisting of GRINDING MILL, with 4 stones, shafting, 4 copper steam gauges, crystallizing pans, vacuum and hydraulic pumps, mixing machines, cocoa machines, boiler and pipes, Hartford steam engine, aluminum cocoa press, hydraulic platform scales, tools, boilers, copper boilers, milling machines, molds, sugar mills, iron grates, pipes, brass and copper cocks, all the tools, machinery and implements necessary for carrying on the business. Also, office fixtures, iron safe, desks, counters, letter press, partitions, gas fixtures, stove fixtures, counter shelving, scales and weights, box boards, lumber, &c. Now on hand. The goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer,
No. 1 North William-st.

LEAVITT, STEBBINS & CO., Auctioneers.

THEATRICAL PROPERTY.—JARRAH'S AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Galeries and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.) LEAVITT, STEBBINS & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, the private library of Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., comprising an exceedingly select and choice assortment of illustrated works, embracing fine editions of the most celebrated English and American divines, many handsomely bound; also many valuable illustrated and rare miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 637 Broadway,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

finished and unfinished.

Full particulars hereafter.

FINANCIAL.

LEVY & SORG,
No. 41 Pine-st.
OFFER FOR SALE:

Louisiana State Securities of all description.
Memphis and Little Rock First Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis City Old Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage Bonds.
South Carolina State Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Stock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand.

GEO. R. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1869.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and to reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders of the preferred stock, registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividend scrip must be witnessed and stamped.

R. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 3rd inst. to 31st inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
EDWARD RUTHERFURD, No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Scrip will be issued or all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will receive payment at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 52 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 22 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend, of Four per Cent., for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869, out of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened 1st February next.

GEO. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

CHARLES RAMSDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

J. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 52 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 170 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1869.

Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital, payable to the stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

CYRUS PELOK, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 80 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent. free of all taxes, payable on demand.

WARRINGTON FOST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand after the 20th inst.

Transfer books will remain closed until 20 of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 104 BROADWAY, JAN. 14, 1869.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES M. HARRIS, Secretary.

COON EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 31st inst.

W. A. HALLS, Cashier.

ASTROLOGY.

THE SEVEN DWARFS

Can reveal the whereabouts of lost property, and may be consulted at a low date. Due notice will be given.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, Separately or together, suitable located with breakfast or the Gent. in two or three gentlemen (without board); also the finest room in the house, for parlor or bedroom, 25 Clinton-pl., near Broadway.

NO. 128 EAST 38TH-ST., OPP. DEGO, from Park-av.—Large back room, on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 22 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs., to let, with board, one large room, also bed-rooms; references exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND and Third floors, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable. No. 60 West 32d-st.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board in a private residence, 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; first-class location. Address with reference A. S. O., Box No. 182 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th-avs., will let a large double room, handsomely furnished, to a single gentleman, with breakfast. Address LANGDALE, Box No. 311 Post Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; twenty minutes' walk to the Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms and board.

NO. 128 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—Large or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; references exchanged.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through tickets, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$270	$220	$150	$75

Steamers at the above time leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

The steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HAVENS, connecting with CHINA, Capt. Nelson (Japan), March 1, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's Ticket office on the Pier, or at the Company's office, No. 1 Broadway.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route, for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, GUROUT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.....DESBOREAUX.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
St. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine)

TO HAVRE OR BREST:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers are not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers booked through to all points beyond the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers at this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides having time, trouble and expense saved.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

HENRY CHAUNCEY	Jan. 27, at 10 P. M.
MANHATTAN	Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA	Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA	Feb. 17, at 3 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will sail for BREMEN, Jan. 28, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month, from this port, viz:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. P. THURBERMAN, Jan. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. THURBERMAN, Feb. 20.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. R. BLOGGE, March 20.

These steamers are fitted up with all the modern improvements, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch the splendid iron screw steamer

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28,

at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

The favorite steamship

PERIE,

W. H. GARDINER, Commander,

is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 M. Apply to

JOHN ROSIE, No. 346 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

No charges made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States mails.

The well known and popular steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. McKEEVER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows.....Feb. 6
DE SOTO follows.....Feb. 13
SAPPHAN follows.....Feb. 20
VIGILO follows.....Feb. 27

Through bills of lading and through tickets to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply on the day of sailing.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 49 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

GEN. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
CORTES.....HENSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 6

Through bills of lading to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to the agents, E. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 3 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OFFICE NO. 3 BOWLING-GREEN.

The Steamships of this line WYOMING and TYBEE will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 12 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

C. G. MALL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau.....Jan. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Feb. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. DAVID CAMPBELL.....Feb. 11

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, NISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Regular line between New-York and Mexican ports.

The new and elegant steamship SEANADA, Capt. F. B. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M., for Havana, Nisal and Vera Cruz. Passage money reduced.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARATOGA, Capt. CROWELL, will sail as advertised on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $25. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Apply to

ASTOR HOUSE, No. 2 Barclay-st.

Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY.

All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

F. A. BABY, Agent.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised to tell the date of marriage, and to guarantee correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds, will prove to every person who may engage her services, that she is no humbug, but possesses the gift, and can tell the name of the future husband or wife, and to tell great secrets. N. B.—That is no humbug, now does she talk to humbug people. The younger sister, who is well known to many persons, is the only independent clairvoyant in this City, who can tell the most important events in life. Office, 104 Greene-st., near Houston, New-York. Thirty-cents, 50 cents, $1. Hours, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 5 P. M.

A TEST.—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT clairvoyant and medical, Clairvoyant, has the greatest success. Patients to call. Office, 17 Greene-st., near Houston. Ladies and gentlemen, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1. Hours, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 5 P. M.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—CAN BE consulted on any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells the name of the one you will marry, and that of her husband, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BLOOM & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 42 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE SET OF DOUBLE CARriage harness, from Abbot and Hall, almost new. Apply to BASSALL, No. 111 Duane-st., corner of Greenwich.

FOR SALE.—A YOUNG HORSE, BAY COLOR, 4 years old, work in single or double harness; can be bought cheap; reason, it has 5 lbs. or in two store.

A FINE DUPPE HORSE FOR SALE.—Apply at the stable, No. 127 West 37th-st.

A VERY STYLISH BROWN HORSE.—Is hands, 7 years old. No. 207 Tuton-av., Brooklyn, store.

FOR SALE.—A PRETTY BLACK MARE, 14½ hands high. To be seen at Shepard's stable 51st-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Price $200.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at reduced prices.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 14th-st.,
Union-square.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT and attic-stone building, 20x75ft., situated on Sixth-avenue, near Dr. Tyng's Church; in the best condition, with furniture and chandeliers; all rented, very reasonable. Inquire of the owners, POLLAK & SON, No. 639 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, IN thoroughfare order, with all improvements, corner side lot, 100x100, between Jerome and Bathgate-avs. Price, $1,500; cash, $500. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th-avs.—Fine three-story, brown-stone house; elegant order. Also, very pretty three-story stone, 20x50, near 8th-av., in good order; and a superior full-lined house, on Park (4th-av.). Inquire of W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—FINE PLOTS AND SINGLE LOTS, corner 44th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 47th, 49th, 67th, 76th, 81st, 84th and 85th-sts.; and also on Madison-av., below 30th-st.; full front 25 feet; street lots all localities.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD and 126th-st., eighteen lots at East Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. DESPINASSE, No. 15 John-st.

SEVERAL SMALL CHEAP HOUSES, Detached and Semi-detached, in different parts of the City. WM. H. SAYMOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 21st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and building lots free by STANLEY DAY, No. 160 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, near fully established farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. Half down and balance in six equal payments. Apply to New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps free.

E. OAMS, Box 1,[illegible], Lakewood, N. J.

See this place before buying elsewhere. Your location. The most healthy country in America. Consumption.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAGE VILLA SITES AND farms, Agent on the premises, Mr. Ward, or address Geo. Ward, Orange, N. J. Country, town and Connecticut to let or for sale. Apply to BEACKWELL & SMITH, No. 220 Broadway, Room No. 4. Hours, 10 to 12 A. M.; Orange, Saturdays, 1 to 4 P. M.

POUGHKEEPSIE, FARMS, LOTS AND SUMmer cottages, with outbuildings, and farmer's cottages, will be found in Summary, cheap. W. F. HOLLY, No. 111 Broadway.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites in country may be seen free, and mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 160 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYLER'S Church, on the Park, a beautiful three-story house and lot, with Mansard roof, containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; also, a superior full-lined house, on Park (4th-av.), in good order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame house, with lot, brick basement and sub-cellar, 25x[illegible], corner Gotham[illegible] Apply for terms to [illegible] Brooklyn.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THREE BUILDING, Nos. 32, 34 and 36 Cortlandt-st.

On second, third and fourth floors. They are large, spacious and specially fitted for them, front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and risk of accident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Time Office.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to one store; possession given 1st February; the best country in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office, or E. BLUNT, No. 402 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best positions in the City of New-York for a first-class business house. Apply at Room 40 Stewart's, 478 Broadway, or to H. BLUNT, No. 402 Broadway, or Post Office, Box No. 2,064.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 62x81, in West-st., between Franklin and Morrison-sts.; also a plot of ground 42x100 on Franklin-st., between Washington and Greenwich-sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; an excellent stand for the trimming and fancy goods business; possession immediate. Apply to JOHN ROSIE, No. 346 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR Sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance for a good business. Apply between 9 and 5 o'clock, at No. 28 Broadway, Room No. 4.

A DOUBLE-CORNER STORE AND A single store adjoining, near Broadway, admirably situated for jobbers, opposite Earle's Hotel, to let, reasonably, by A. W. BOYCE, No. 229 Canal-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Fourth Floor of the Astor-place Opera House, No. 23 and 25 Greenwich-st. Apply to WEMPLE & CO., No. 31 Vesey-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FOR business purposes, a good house and lot in Bond-st. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 18 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT A MACHINE SHOP, fitted up with a complete set of tools, comprising press drills, gear teasers, &c., location near New-York or Brooklyn preferred; would purchase if suited. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 191 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE TENEMENT PROPERTY wanted for ready cash buyers in L. SEER'S Real Estate Agency, No. 10 Centre-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.

FARES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, $3.
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, PROVIDENCE AND PLYMOUTH, $2.
OLD TOWN AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 9 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or can remain undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take train at 7 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868. No. 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO B

ITALY.

Scenes About Rome—December Weather—Distinguished Travelers—The Political Situation—An Imbroglio—The Pope—Treasures Trove.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868.

Once more in the Eternal City, after an absence of over six months, to find the deep blue sky, the bright sun, the mild air, and the roses in bloom everywhere—a pleasant contrast indeed to the dark, dreary days, and damp, chilly temperature, which make November and December in Paris so detestable. Distrusting the Mediterranean and the Italian steamboats, we left Genoa, by a roundabout route over the railway to Alexandria—one of the strongest fortresses in Northern Italy—where a number of roads intersect, and changing cars there, made a moderately long journey to Piacenza—the Roman Placentia—a dead city with giant memories! From the top of the Church of Santa Maria della Campagna, there is a fine view of the town with its numerous churches and palaces, of the surrounding flat country bounded by the distant Alps and Appenines, and of the wandering Po—here a broad and rushing river—dotted with its many well-wooded islets. In the Piazza dé Cavalli are the two large equestrian statues in bronze of the Farnese Dukes, ALESSANDRO and RANUCCIO; the one a warrior—the Prince of Parma, of the Armada times—the other a bigoted and cruel Jesuit; and the statues are more remarkable for their size, and for being cast in one piece, than for any particular merit in the execution. A huge, ugly pile of brick is all that remains to mark what was once the sumptuous Farnese Palace, long since stripped of its rich adornments, and converted into barracks and a citadel. Piacenza rejoices in well-paved, clean and well-lighted streets—gas, somewhat to my surprise, being used here as in most of the Italian cities, small as well as large, and yet I remember of little, if of any, coal in Italy. The locomotives on the railways—very generally of English make, by the way, those of Italian construction being rare exceptions—are all driven by coal too, but that is said to come through Genoa and Leghorn, from England. Leaving Piacenza, the road follows the direction of the old Roman military road, the Via Emiliana, built by the Consul, M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, 187 years before Christ—and of which abundant traces yet remain—and it is curious to note how the lines of the modern railways almost invariably adopt the course of the great military roads of these wise old conquerors of the world. Passing through Parma, Modena, Reggio—all names of note—to Bologna, an intersecting branch, almost at right angles with the main line, leads from there to Pistoia, Lucca, Pisa, with its leaning tower, its beautiful Cathedral and Baptistry, and its Campo Santo, and so on, after another change of cars, to Leghorn.

It was my first view of this flourishing city with its fine harbor—artificial wholly—and both the prosperity and the harbor it owes to the sagacity and liberality of the Medici, who, by giving an asylum and encouragement about the middle of the sixteenth century to Catholics from England, Jews and Moors of Spain and Portugal, merchants from Marseilles weary of civil wars, and the oppressed of all countries, converted an insignificant roadstead, with a few hundred poor settlers around it, into a prosperous seat of business, with now nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants, and filled its port—a free one—with the flags and vessels of every nation. Well may MONTESQUIEU call it the *chef d'œuvre* of all their trophies. The streets are broad and well-paved, the public squares large and handsome, and there is a general air of activity and prosperity in striking contrast to the dullness and decay of most of the Italian cities. Of curiosities or objects of art there are not many, and but few travelers, I imagine, care to remain long in Leghorn, unless detained by business.

From here the railway to Civita Vecchia follows, for most of the distance, the coast line of the Mediterranean, passing over the unhealthy Maremme and giving a good view of Elba. It was dark before the cars reached Civita Vecchia, so that there was no opportunity to note the new fortifications which, under the auspices of the French army of occupation, have made of the Pope's sea-port town a formidable fortress. A rapid run of but little over two hours brought us to Rome, the Pontifical locomotive proving far superior to the *Machinaccia Toscana* which, after wheezings, and pantings, and halts not a few, finally succeeded in reaching the Roman frontier—where, by the way, the Custom-house examination was of the mildest type. Our passports—for Rome and Russia persist in keeping up this nuisance, which the rest of the civilized world has summarily abated—were asked for shortly after entering the Pope's present narrow domain; and though some of them had been duly *visé*d by the Nuncio in Paris just before leaving, while others had not paid for that privilege for a year or more, they were all returned to us, without objection, at the railroad station, by the fierce-looking but civil-spoken warriors in attendance there. A few minutes' drive brought us to the old quarters on the Piazza di Spoqua, well content that the long journey had come at last to so pleasant a conclusion.

The morning sun rose bright and clear the next day, and such, with two or three exceptions, when we have had gentle rain, has been our December experience so far. We read of cold and snow at home, while here the air is soft as in our early October; and riding out to the Campagna, the roses were in full bloom over the old gray walls which line so many of the roads leading out of the city, the Alban and Sabine hills were beautiful as ever in outline and coloring, while the higher and more distant mountains were almost dazzling in their snowy hoods and mantles.

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELERS.

The *forestieri* are beginning to arrive in great numbers, and among newly-come American notabilities are LONGFELLOW, with a large party, Gens. (Bob) TYLER, of the regular army, and DARLING, of Gov. FENTON's staff, Capt. WEIR and family, and Commodore LYMAN, of the Navy, GEORGE FOLSOM and family, and many others. The American artists, too, number here stronger than ever this Winter, for in addition to those who have of late years made Paris their home, we have CHURCH, GIFFORD, MCENTEE, &c. Miss STEBBINS and Miss CUSHMAN have not yet returned from their Summer visit to America, but are expected at an early day. This increase in the number of our countrymen has led to—what was very much wanted—the formation of an American Club, which has been started under the auspices of the HAZELTINES, BUCHANAN READ, RANDOLPH ROGERS, MORRIS, our Consul; Mr. CUSHMAN and others. Spacious and comfortable apartments have been secured in the Palazzo Gregoria—a central and convenient situation—with a reading-room well supplied with American, English and foreign papers and magazines—the NEW-YORK TIMES, of course, among them—a restaurant, or table d'hote under the charge of the well-known NAZARRI, billiard and card rooms, with private rooms for such of the members as desire occasionally a little private dinner, reception-rooms, &c. From the brief experience of the past few weeks it is quite safe to predict the entire success of the attempt to establish an agreeable place of social intercourse for Americans, either resident or visitors here, and a gap which was very generally felt is thus pleasantly filled up. The American Chapel, which at the wish of the Vestry was last year removed just outside the Porta del Popolo, remains as heretofore under the charge of Rev. Dr. LYMAN, and begins now to find its five or six hundred chairs none too many for its large congregation. At the hunt, too, though as yet this favorite amusement has not been very numerously attended, there is a fair representation of Americans, on horseback and in carriages, and the shrewd Roman shopkeepers have found out that their best customers are coming to make up with characteristically lavish expenditure for the past eight months of slender sales—for Rome without the strangers is certainly not an active, or very visibly busy, mart. The Christmas ceremonies of the Church are close at hand, and everything indicates that the American element will be very strong here this Winter—stronger, probably, with the single exception of Paris, than at any other city on the Continent. And this, too, in spite of stories of unhealthiness and sickness, which have been industriously circulated, but for which there is the slightest possible foundation. The truth is that Rome is perfectly healthy at this season, and with ordinary prudence, there is no cause for alarm or apprehension.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation remains pretty much unchanged, the principal topic of discussion still being the execution of the two men, MONTI and TOGNETTI, who were convicted of taking prominent part in blowing up the Zouave barracks last Winter, by which some eighteen or twenty lives were lost. All Italy teems with denunciation against the Papal Government for putting these two men to death; subscriptions have been taken up and grants of money voted in most of the large cities for their families, and honorable Deputies in the Chambers at Florence, and writers innumerable in the newspapers everywhere, are exhausting the vocabulary of their abundantly expressive language in praise of these new-fangled martyrs, in honor and reverence for their memory, and in abuse and vituperation of the Roman authorities. When men, in support of what they believe to be a great principle, put their lives at hazard in the battle-field, and trusting to God and the justice of their cause, do yeoman service in fair fight, there is a natural sympathy when they fail and fall; but the case of MONTI and TOGNETTI is wholly different. The Zouave barracks, which they mined and blew up, were in one of the populous quarters of the city; and in addition to the Zouaves so instantaneously deprived of life, (for whose families Italy has no sympathizing tears,) there were innocent passers-by who were mutilated and killed by the scattered *débris*. The facts were clearly proved, indeed confessed, and to the Anglo-Saxon mind it is difficult to understand how, in the interest of social order and the preservation of authority, the perpetrators could have been allowed to escape the penalty of such a deed, or the Government act otherwise than as it has done—except, perhaps, in delaying the punishment so long. But Italy is glad of any new cry against Rome, and will ring the changes of this "Double Murder" throughout the length and breadth of the land. There are three other men in the prison here, under sentence of death; brigands who, coming across the frontier, have committed robberies and murders, taking refuge, when pursued, in Italian territory until, finally trapped and caught, they are now condemned to pay, with their lives, the penalty for their many crimes.

For these ruffians it can hardly be expected that immunity will be asked, but there remain also the still unadjudicated cases of some of the political prisoners of last Winter, which would seem to admit of a different treatment. In the first place the offences charged were committed over a year ago, and then with the precedent set in our own rebellion,—in which no single political offender was put to death,—it would be a grateful act of mercy, as well as of wisdom, for the Pontifical Government to follow that example.

AN IMBROGLIO.

Beside the Monti and Tegnotti affair, another imbroglio is caused by the late revolution in Spain. The former diplomatic representative at Rome having been recalled by the authorities now in power, a new *Chargé d'Affaires* has been sent here, whom the Pope declines to receive. According to rumor, a new Ambassador is soon to follow, whose first request may be the expulsion from the Papal territory of the Bourbon branch who have for years past found an asylum and a welcome in Rome. This being declined, and the Minister probably not received, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid would be forced to leave, and diplomatic communication between the two Governments will come to an end. Thus Spain, Russia and the United States will each be without a representative here, while England has a left-handed unofficial recognition in the person of Mr. ODO RUSSELL. Austria has a new Minister, Count TRAUTTMANSDORFF. Mr. DE FIGUEIREDO remains as the representative of Brazil.

Prussia retains Baron ARNIM, Portugal, the Duke DE SALDANHA, France sends the Marquis BANNEVILLE to replace Count SARTIGES, and the smaller Powers each have their duly-accredited envoys.

THE POPE.

The Pope, notwithstanding the stories of failing health, looks well, and, as I saw him walking in the Borghese grounds a day or two ago, gave no signs of that inability to continue his pedestrian exercise which has been so publicly heralded as the sure indication of approaching decay. In the clear, florid complexion, bright eye, firm step and pleasant smile, with which he bestowed his benediction on the kneeling crowds through whom he passed, there seemed to be every token of the *mens sana in corpore sano*, and yet he is well on in the twenty-third of his twenty-five years' term of office. He has taken occasion more than once lately, to express the hope that the American Legation might speedily be resumed here—especially, he was pleased to add, if with such an acceptable Minister as our last diplomatic representative, Gen. RUFUS KING. The preparations for the great Council of the Church go on, and next Winter will witness such a gathering of the faithful from all parts of Christendom as the world has rarely seen.

TREASURES TROVE.

Meanwhile, this wonderful city gives constantly some fresh evidence of its apparently inexhaustible and undiscovered treasures. From the excavations carried on along the bank of the Tiber at the *marmorata*—now, as of old, the marble-yard of Rome—under the skillful direction of the Chevalier VISCONTI—of all men the best fitted for antiquarian research—there have lately been taken many specimens of the rarest and most precious marbles of the Paonazetto, not to be had elsewhere or at any price; the Artasanta, Africano, and others hardly less prized. How long these beautiful slabs and columns have remained thus buried under the accumulated earth of years and centuries long past, it is hard to say, but the discovery has come in good time, and the Pantheon, that most perfect of all the relics of oldest Rome, the Capitol, many of the churches, and even the precincts of the Vatican itself will gain in beauty when the repairs which are made in all these buildings from this wonderful "treasure-trove" shall have been finally completed. There is a famous statue of Juno, too, just unearthed by CASTELLANI from the dim obscure of some one of the old Etruscan cities which is exciting great interest, and was the subject of an animated debate at the last session of the Archæological Society here. Of this, however, I can speak with fuller knowledge in another letter, as well as of some of the late works of our American artists which are well worthy of note.

K.

The Murder in Claremont, N. H.—Arrest of the Accused.

From the Boston Journal.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM N. KENNEY, who murdered GEORGE WOODELL at his house in this town on the night of the 18th, came to the house of his grandfather, but a few rods from the scene of the murder, about 12 o'clock last night. People in the house were up, taking care of the almost murdered wife of GEORGE WOODELL. KENNEY bolted into the house and asked to be allowed to warm himself. His grandfather was called, and said to him, "WILLIAM, you have killed GEORGE; why did you do it?" To this KENNEY made no direct reply. After getting warm and taking something to eat, KENNEY went to bed, and a young man was sent to the village, over four miles, for an officer to arrest him. Officers H. L. HUBBARD and C. D. BLAND went immediately, and found KENNEY in bed, arrested him without resistance, and brought him to the village. KENNEY, on the night of the murder, went to near Cold Pond, on the road from here to Lempster, and about ten miles from the tragic scene, and secreted himself in a barn, where he remained until after dark last night, when he returned to his grandfather's house, where he had had his home from early childhood. He returned as he escaped, without coat or hat, and his clothes were stiff with the blood of his victims. KENNEY appears perfectly cool and talks freely.

At 11:30 o'clock this forenoon KENNEY was arraigned before ARTHUR CHASE, Esq., at the Town Hall. He pleaded not guilty, waived an examination and was committed to jail at Newport, to await the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court next week. IRA COLBY, Jr., County Solicitor, appeared for the State, and H. D. BAKER for the prisoner. The Town Hall was densely packed with our citizens, and great excitement prevails throughout the town.

A Brutal Murder in Mobile.

From the Mobile Tribune, Jan. 19.

On Saturday evening, about 10:30 o'clock, one of the most cold-blooded murders that has ever happened in our city occurred on the corner of Palmetto and Royal streets. The victim was Officer JOHN ROMAN, of the day Police, and the murderer an Italian by the name of NICHOLAS. ROMAN and NICHOLAS were drinking at FRANK SLOCOVICH's saloon on the evening of the occurrence. ROMAN became somewhat intoxicated, and he and NICHOLAS started home, on friendly terms, about 10 o'clock. ROMAN, NICHOLAS and SLOCOVICH reside in the same house. When they arrived at home and entered the house, Mrs. SLOCOVICH asked NICHOLAS why he did not bring FRANK home. He replied that FRANK was able to take care of himself, as he did not get drunk, and ROMAN did; whereupon ROMAN replied: "D—n you and SLOCOVICH." NICHOLAS then left the room and ran into the kitchen, and returning in a few minutes with a carving knife in his hand, brandished it in a threatening manner toward the deceased, when Mrs. R. advanced toward him and begged him not to cut JOHN. He turned upon her with the uplifted knife, when she became frightened and ran under a bed which was in the room. NICHOLAS then advanced toward ROMAN and knocked him down and sprang upon him as he lay upon the floor and cut him in six places, the first time in the face, the wound extending from the temple to the throat; the second in the left shoulder, laying the arm open to the elbow; the third in the abdomen, which is supposed to have been the mortal wound; the fourth was a severe stab in the right leg; the fifth a cut on the breast, and at the sixth lunge ROMAN caught the knife in his right hand, the assailant drawing it through, cutting the hand to the bone. The murderer then left the house, and up to this time has not been arrested. Drs. FOURNIER and ROBERTS were called in immediately and dressed the wounds. The unfortunate man lingered until half-past ten o'clock last evening, when he expired. He leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end. The deceased is described as being a very quiet and inoffensive young man, and a general favorite with his associates. Before his connection with the Police force he was engaged as a butcher in the Southern Market, and had been but a few years in this country.

The Small-Pox in San Francisco—Remarkable Cases.

From the San Francisco Times, Dec. 28.

We heard yesterday, for the first time, that *post-mortem* examinations of bodies of patients who have died with small-pox, have been made, with a view to ascertaining the character of the disease and its effects upon internal organs and membranes. Hitherto during the present epidemic, physicians have had only symptoms for their guidance in making their diagnoses. The autopsies spoken of have been made during the past few days by Dr. ROWELL, Health Officer, assisted by Dr. JOHNSON, Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital. The cases examined were of patients who had died of the most malignant form of the disease. It was found, on examination of the brain, that pustules, well filled with matter, completely studded the coronal portion of the *dura mater*, the outer membrane of the brain. In several instances the suppuration was of such a character as to destroy the membrane where the pustules existed. Further examination revealed the fact that these pustules existed on the mucous membrane of the mouth, fauces, trachea and œsophagus. In the trachea, the pustules were found to extend down to the bifurcation, and not to the bodies of the lungs. In the œsophagus the pustules did not extend into the stomach. The same character of pustules had formed in the bladder and the lower portion of the intestines. In these cases, while the patient was living, he or she became insane from absorption of pus (pyæmia.)

Following is a case, one of the most virulent which has occurred in this city, which was seen by our reporter in company with Dr. ROWELL: A strong middle-aged workingman, vaccinated in youth, revaccinated recently with slight local results, was taken sick on Friday with pains in back and head; worked all day; worked till noon on Saturday, when the pains in back and head compelled him to go to his boarding-house; skin became dry and harsh; called a physician on Sunday, who diagnosed the case as bilious remittent fever; Monday, uneven and unnatural feel of the skin, with elevations at points, not sufficient to warrant a diagnosis of small-pox. Dr. ROWELL was notified four hours after the physician's call, and, on visiting the patient, found him covered with dark livid spots, almost black; lungs badly congested, with oppressive breathing and spitting of blood; involuntary evacuations from the bowels, that which passed being most entirely blood; same in regard to the bladder; violent retching and vomiting of blood; the patient soon became pulseless; extremities cold; stimulants given freely, but they had no effect; patient died in about five hours from the time Dr. ROWELL was called.

Dr. ROWELL reports another very important case of a man who was frightfully pitted by the small-pox, which he had several years ago. This man was present in the doctor's office when several persons were being vaccinated, and, for the novelty of the thing, he had the doctor vaccinate him. The vaccination to the astonishment of all who heard of the case, was a complete success, accompanied by all the local and constitutional symptoms of the genuine vaccine disease. The man was confined to his house several days, and when he had entirely recovered, the mark left was what physicians call "splendid." About a month or more after, the man was again taken sick with the small-pox, and carried to the Small-pox Hospital. The disease assumed the confluent type, and the man died in a few days after being admitted to the hospital.

CITY HIGHWAYMEN.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Jeweler of $50,000 Worth of Diamond Jewelry—One of the Highwaymen Arrested.

One of the most daring highway robberies ever committed in this City, so noted for desperate offences against the laws, was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, just before dusk, in one of the most frequented streets in the Metropolis, and within a block of Broadway. It appears that Mr. JOHN LYNCH, a jeweler and dealer in diamond jewelry, at No. 720 Broadway, packed up his extensive stock yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, and placed in a traveling-bag, as was his usual custom, about $50,000 worth of diamond jewelry, and with it in his hand, he started for home at 6:30 P. M. accompanied by his wife. They proceeded homeward down Broadway to Fourth-street, and had passed through that street nearly as far as Lafayette-place, when they were suddenly assaulted by a gang of five or six ruffians, who used their fists to such determined purpose that Mr. LYNCH was at once knocked down, two of the gang taking him in their charge. Another of the gang seized Mrs. LYNCH by the throat with great violence, though he did not prevent her from giving a sturdy alarm. The others seized the bag and its valuable contents, but did not succeed in getting away from the scene before Officer VAN EANDT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had heard the cry of Mrs. LYNCH for the Police, appeared on the scene. All of the gang then took the alarm, and each endeavored to secure his own escape as best he might. Officer VAN EANDT pursued the one nearest to him, and succeeded in effecting his arrest, the prisoner giving his name as THOMAS W. NICHOLAS. Fortunately for Mr. LYNCH he fell on his face when knocked down, and had the bag of jewelry under his body while prostrate, and the gang had not sufficient time to obtain possession of it before the officer made his unexpected and unwelcome appearance on the scene. A box of valuable rings which Mrs. LYNCH had in her possession was taken from her by the fellow who assaulted her, but that also was subsequently recovered, as the thief had thrown it away in his flight. NICHOLAS was subsequently locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station-house to await an examination before the Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The robbery caused great excitement at the time, as Broadway was crowded with pedestrians, who at first seemed panic-stricken at the audacity of the transaction. The confederates of NICHOLAS are known to the Police by description.

A Daring and Desperate Robbery in the Park Bank—Arrest of the Culprit after a Long Pursuit.

There seems to be a class of desperate thieves in this City who make a precarious and dangerous livelihood by nefarious operations in the leading banks of the Metropolis, and they usually succeed in escaping with considerable plunder. The latest sensation in this way occurred yesterday morning, in the National Park Bank, when a man smashed a large plate-glass pane over the counter, and seized a large sum of money. The facts of the case are as follows:

About 9:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a man plainly attired, and looking like a mechanic, walked quietly into the National Park Bank building in Broadway, near Ann-street, and continued to make his way unmolested to the rear portion of the main office, where the money department is situated. He then suddenly and vigorously struck the large plate glass, three feet square, by over half an inch in thickness, over the counter, and in front of the money clerk's desk. In his hand the man had a large octagon-shaped piece of iron, half an inch thick, and nearly ten inches in diameter, to which had been affixed a handle. The blow from this singularly-shaped instrument had the effect of smashing the glass so much that the man was enabled to pass his hand through the aperture, when he seized one of the packages of bank bills lying on the counter, containing $2,686 in bills of various denominations. He dropped the iron plate on the counter, and immediately darted from the bank through the side entrance on Ann-street, with the money package in his possession. The noise of the breaking glass of course attracted the attention of the employes of the Bank, when EDWIN L. BARRY, the check clerk, looked up and saw the man in the act of seizing the package of money from the counter. The thief ran out of the Ann-street entrance closely followed by Mr. BARRY, who pursued the fugitive into Ann-street to Nassau-street, through Nassau to Fulton, down Fulton to Dutch street, where he saw the fellow drop a package of money, which was picked up. The man ran through Dutch-street into John, thence to Gold and so into Maiden-lane, all the time closely followed by the bank clerk. The fugitive turned the corner of Gold-street and Maiden-lane, and there leaned against a pillar of one of the stores, very much out of breath, but endeavoring to appear as unconcerned as possible. The clerk kept his vicinity until Officer KOHLER, of the Second Precinct, who was also pursuing the thief, came up, when he caused the fellow's arrest.

The prisoner gave his name as FRANCIS E. PIERSON, his age as 23, and said he was a resident of Albany, N. Y., and a native of Canada. He was conducted back to the bank, and fully identified by those of the employes who saw him commit the robbery. After some further examination at the Beekman-street Police Station, the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, during the afternoon. Mr. WILLIAM E. KITCHEN, President of the bank, appeared as complainant in the case, and in his affidavit set forth the main facts of the robbery. Mr. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD, assistant book-keeper in the bank, testified that he heard the pane of glass broken or smashed, and distinctly saw PIERSON drop the iron plate and seize the package of money, when he escaped from the bank by the Ann-street entrance. Mr. MARK CHIPMAN, the money clerk, also testified that he saw the prisoner approach the glazed railing in front of his desk, while he was engaged in counting money, and deliberately smash the glass with the iron instrument exhibited in the Court-room. On these statements the Magistrate committed PIERSON for trial, refused to receive bail for him, and directed that the papers in the case be sent to the Grand Jury, in order that a speedy trial may be had. Despite the accumulated evidence against him the prisoner denied his guilt, and desired to have time allowed him to prove his innocence.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Semi-Annual Returns of Gas, Insurance Companies and Banks in Brooklyn.

The various Insurance Companies, Gas Companies and banks in Brooklyn made the returns of their incomes for the past six months to the Assessors of Internal Revenue, in the Second and Third Districts, as set forth in the following list. The rate of tax paid by the Gas Companies is twenty-five cents per 1,000 feet. Banks are taxed one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. on the taxable capital; one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. on the amount of deposits, and one-twelfth of one per cent. on the average amount of circulation, and five per cent. on the profits over the dividends declared every six months. The amount of capital invested in United States securities is not taxed, and no tax is levied on deposits less than $500:

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of premiums for three months ending Sept. 30, 1868 ... $33,316 80

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of dividends declared in six months ... $7,694 74

CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY.

July and August	$3,5[illegible]	November	$3,636 80
September	2,461 [illegible]	December	4,294 80
October	3,3[illegible]		

UNION (EAST NEW-YORK) GAS COMPANY.

July	$[illegible]	October	$20 84
August	[illegible]	November	20 89
September	[illegible]	December	28 50

FLATBUSH GAS COMPANY.

July	$29 71	October	$58 91
August	37 71	November	63 71
September	27 [illegible]	December	73 43

WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY.

July	$1,146 [illegible]	October	$2,075 75
August	1,282 [illegible]	November	2,256 09
September	1,622 26	December	2,464 80

BROOKLYN GAS COMPANY.

July	$[illegible]	October	$8,654 00
August	[illegible]	November	10,916 00
September	[illegible]	December	11,815 90

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK.

Amount of deposits for the six months ending Dec. 31 ... $51,031 00

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Amount of deposits for six months ending Dec. 31 ... $535,847 00
Amount of tax ... 1,420 92

BROOKLYN BANK.

Amount of tax paid for six months ending Dec. 31:

July	$408 72	October	$506 34
August	416 60	November	377 34
September	[illegible]	December	261 92

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Amount of deposits for six months ending Dec. 31 ... $2,284,781 90
Amount of tax ... 4,711 95

LONG ISLAND BANK.

Amount of tax paid:		October	$350 58
July	$[illegible] 00	November	362 76
August	[illegible]	December	326 04
September	[illegible]		

LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Amount of deposits for six months ending Dec. 31 ... $100,370 00
Amount of tax ... 119 90

MECHANICS' BANK.

Amount of tax paid:		October	$618 78
July	$[illegible] 97	November	590 94
August	1,0[illegible] 71	December	842 70
September	[illegible] 35		

Amount of tax paid on profits over dividends declared for the six months ... $1,787 72

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.

Amount of deposits for six months ending Dec. 31 ... $2,760 924

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Amount of tax paid for six months ending Dec. 31 ... $2,369 41
This was on amount of profits over dividends declared.

[illegible] NATIONAL BANK.

Amount of tax paid for six months ending Dec. 31 ... $1,614 91

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WILLIAMSBURG.

Amount of tax paid during six months ending Dec. 31 ... $2,967 77

CENTRAL BANK.

Amount of tax paid:			
July	$2[illegible] 05	October	$370 00
August	[illegible] 14	November	207 35
September	[illegible] 14	December	275 00

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Amount of tax paid:			
August	$[illegible] 99	November	$49 16
September	[illegible] 11	December	32 51
October	[illegible] 49		

DIME SAVINGS BANK, WILLIAMSBURG.

Amount of deposits for the six months ending Dec. 31 ... $362,075 00
Amount of tax ... 680 50

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK, BROOKLYN.

Amount of deposits for the six months ending Dec. 31 ... $2,115,384 00
Amount of tax ... 992 84

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, WILLIAMSBURG.

Amount of deposits for the six months ending Dec. 31 ... $310,909 00
Amount of tax ... 677 27

Arrest of a Notorious Female Criminal.

On the 18th of last June ELIZA WALLACE, *alias* Eliza Gilford, *alias* Mary Anderson, *alias* Mary Rogers, *alias* Big Mary, *alias* Boston Mary, was arrested and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY on a charge of having stolen seventy yards of silk, valued at $210, from the store of LAKE & MCCREERY, at No. 471 Broadway. The prisoner was held for trial and admitted to bail. As she did not appear, District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL issued a warrant for her arrest, dated July 8, 1868, which document was placed in the hands of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, for execution. No trace of the women could be obtained until recently, when Capt. JOURDAN received information that she was in the City of Philadelphia. He accordingly obtained Superintendent KENNEDY's consent to send Detective WOOLDRIDGE to Philadelphia, who yesterday returned to New-York with the fugitive. As the Court of General Sessions had adjourned for the day, Capt. JOURDAN arraigned the woman before Justice DOWLING, who held her for trial. The accused was convicted under the name of MARY ANDERSON, in 1863, for stealing silk from STEWART's store, and served out a sentence of twelve months in the Penitentiary. She has also served two years and a half in the State Prison at Sing Sing, under the name of ELIZA GILFORD, for shoplifting. The Philadelphia Police have six or eight complaints against her for operations in that city. She will be arraigned before Judge BEDFORD next week. The Chief of Police, in Philadelphia, is also desirous of having MARY in his custody.

Skating.

Yesterday the skating fraternity of Brooklyn had quite a feast of skating at their three popular localities, viz.: the Rink, the Capitoline Pond and the Prospect Park Ponds. At the former place—which was reopened again yesterday—the attraction was the first appearance of FRANK SWIFT, the champion of America, who, during the afternoon and evening went through with his specialties on ice, viz.: "Falstaff," "Simple Simon," the "Black Crook," and as the Champion, in which characters he performed a variety of difficult and laughable evolutions on the ice, eliciting hearty applause from the large and fashionable assemblage present. He is engaged for the ensuing week. The brilliant illumination and the choice music from the band made the scene at night lively and attractive in the extreme. The weather has been sadly against the rinks, but the present spell of cold will doubtless improve things this week.

At the Capitoline Pond the ice was in fine condition yesterday, and a large crowd was present. The feature of the day was the sailing of the iceboat *Arctic*. On Wednesday the first grand carnival comes off, when a match for a medal will be skated by the Brooklyn Club, and a masquerade at night. The Prospect Ponds were well patronized during the day.

EMPIRE SKATING RINK.

The Empire Skating Rink was as well attended yesterday as is usual on Saturdays, when the young people enjoy a holiday. Two races by boys took place in the morning, at each of which the rink was six times encircled. The first race was by boys over 12, and was won by J. CUDLIP, who received a silver medal, and by S. LARBIT, who obtained a picture of the rink. The second was by boys under 12, and was won by J. PHILLIPS and F. DUNMORE, who received, respectively, the same prizes. In the afternoon and evening the band played, as customary, and the attendance of both sexes was large. The rink is doing much for the health of the community in affording the exhilarating exercise which skating entails. This is especially noticeable as regards young women, whose general opportunities for exercise are few, in comparison with those of men.

Lecture by Prof. Von Schlagintweit.

A continuation of a series of lectures upon the Himalayan regions of Asia, was given last night by Prof. VON SCHLAGINTWEIT, at the Historical Society Building. His subject was a journey from Leh to Turkistan, over an almost deserted region, on high mountain lands. The Professor is a German, but partially acquainted with English, and is quite difficult to understand. The narrative last night consisted of a succession of details but slightly interesting to his hearers. He started, he said, from Leh, 11,530 feet above the sea level, in company with thirty companions, a number of horses and five servants. His company met five caravans on their way from Turkistan, the horses of which could scarcely walk, owing to fatigue, and the travelers were almost similarly prostrated. At their periods of rest they were seen seated on carpets upon the ground, smoking, and drinking tea. The Professor then handed to the audience an illustration of a group of those travelers, which was passed around. The party crossed on its route the Lassar Pass, 17,300 feet high; also Ladar Mussis, Mahommed Arim, Karia, Bastor Rauro, Lunoba, Nubra, Dapsang, 25,373 feet high; Mashirbrun, Dramor, Mahogre, Myrkevia, Kisselkort and Kusp Kiol. Of several of these also pictures were exhibited. The monotonous journey, and the dreary sections to which the lecturer referred, were devoid of interest, and the lecture was necessarily less entertaining than the one previously given.

Terrific Boiler Explosion in Newark.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the boiler of an engine in CONRADY's iron foundry in Belmont-avenue, Newark, exploded with a loud report, causing the partial destruction of the building in which it was situated, and the serious injury of two persons who were within the building. The foundry occupied one-half of a building one hundred feet in length, two stories in height and built of brick, the walls being thick and durable. The engine, which was an upright one, of seven-horse power, was situated near the centre of the space used as a foundry. When the boiler exploded, the walls, so great was the concussion, were partially thrown down, and the greater part of the roof burst into fragments and thrown upward to a distance of several feet from the building. A frame dwelling adjoining the foundry was badly damaged by portions of the roof falling upon it, although, fortunately, no persons were injured.

Mr. JACOB CONRADY, the proprietor of the establishment, who was attending the engine at the time of the explosion, was badly scalded by the escaped steam, his injuries being so severe that he is not expected to recover. A boy named GEORGE REINHARDT, who was employed in the foundry, was also injured by being scalded and by being struck by pieces of falling timbers.

The cause of the accident cannot be discovered, but it is supposed that it was due to carelessness, in not having a proper supply of water, rather than to any defect in the boiler.

The building and machinery are badly damaged, the entire loss amounting, probably, to $8,000.

Burglars in Broadway.

A gang of burglars broke off the padlock on the rear door of the Winter Palace Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, during Friday night. One of the gang remained outside in Mercer-street and locked the door with a duplicate padlock, so the Police were rendered unsuspicious. Yesterday morning the store was found closed and fastened as usual, but the proprietors soon ascertained that they had been despoiled of $1,200 worth of goods. A large assortment of burglars' tools, such as jimmies, chisels and dark lanterns were found in the store, showing that the burglars were all professionals.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Monday evening Mr. WM. PARSONS, of Ireland, will lecture for the first time in America, at TRENOR's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. His subject will be "Sheridan and Thackeray."

The Workingwomen's Association will hold their next meeting on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. The meeting will be free to the public.

It is proposed to hold a national billiard tournament in this City, in the latter part of April next, to decide who is entitled to the position and title of champion of American billiards.

The New-York Police made 1,141 arrests last week.

CATHARINE DALEY, aged 35, died suddenly yesterday at No. 10 Batavia-street. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

JOHN BRENNAN died suddenly in a shanty in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

JOHN DOMINAL, of No. 14 Baxter-street, aged 14, was run over yesterday in Chatham-square by a Third-avenue car, and had a foot crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. JAS. E. MUNSON's Mercantile Library class in phonography will commence its sessions in Room No. 14, Clinton Hall, on Monday evening.

The subject of yesterday evening's discussion in the Episcopal Sunday School Convention was "Sunday School Power." Rev. G. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., spoke of it in its relations to the parish, and Rev. A. T. TWING, D. D., spoke on its relations to mission work. The closing sermon will be delivered tonight by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., who has presided at the Convention.

The number of deaths during the past week in this City was 345; of marriages, 118, and births, 203.

Mr. BENIAH SMITH, the Receiver of Taxes, reports that he has received the following amounts on account of taxes for the week ending Saturday last: Monday, Jan. 18, $16,064 63; Tuesday, Jan. 19, $11,275 53; Wednesday, Jan. 20, $4,663 16; Thursday, Jan. 21, $6,963 20; Friday, Jan. 22, $8 519 20; Saturday, Jan. 23, $10,750 80; total, $58,239 46.

Marshal TAPPEN, in charge of the License Bureau of the Mayor's Office, reports that for the past week he has granted licenses as follows: To coaches, 5; public carts, 22; dirt carts, 10; venders, 32; drivers, 32; junk dealer, 1; express wagons, 9; porters, 3; intelligence office, 1—total, 115. Fines collected, $7; total amount received, $260 50.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the three-story brick building No. 9 North-street, owned by J. F. PIERSON, and occupied by L. N. CASE, patent lights. A damage of $50 was occasioned to the stock; insured for $15,000. The premises were damaged to the extent of $100.

At 4 P. M. a fire broke out at No. 350 Water-street, owned by WM. COLLIGAN, and occupied by MARTIN CHURCHILL, as a sailors' boarding-house. Loss $1,000, no insurance; damage to building $500. Origin of the fire unknown.

JOHN MURPHY, engineer in the building corner of Hester and Centre streets, fell on an oil can last evening, the point of which entered his bowels, causing a severe wound.

JOHN DORIAN, residing in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, had his thigh fractured by a stone thrown from a blast in Madison-avenue, near Seventy-first-street. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Police made 315 arrests during the past week.

A sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. E. HAVILAND, No. 77 Willow-place, on Friday night, and stole $75 worth of silver ware.

The residence of Mr. E. V. CRANDLE, Gates-avenue, near Franklin, was entered at an early hour on Friday evening by a thief, who stole $60 worth of overcoats.

JULIA ANN MURPHY, a domestic in the family of Mr. A. P. ROCKWELL, Hart-street, near Marcy-avenue, took sudden leave of the house on Friday afternoon, soon after which it was discovered that a coral necklace, worth $75, and a quantity of clothing had departed with her.

In the will of ABRAHAM WOOD, presented for probate to the Surrogate of Kings County, the following bequests appear: St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, L. I., $1,000. In the will of ELIZABETH WOOLSEY are the following: St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, $2,500; the Institution for the Blind, New-York, $2,000; the American Bible Society, New-York, $2,000; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States, $4,500; the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New-York, $2,500; the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New-York, $2,000; the Trustees of the New-York Dispensary, $2,000; the Home for Incurables, $1,000; Christ Church, North Hempstead, L. I., $500; the Rector and Inhabitants of the parish of Hempstead, Queens County, in the communion of the Church of England, $500; to the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Grace Church, Jamaica, $500. Besides, after payment of other legacies of a private matter, to the Society of the New-York Hospital, New-York, and the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

The Nicolson pavement on Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, cost $66,344 62.

The annual ball of the Emerald Benevolent Society for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music tomorrow evening.

The annual ball of the Caledonian Club takes place at the Assembly Rooms, in Washington-street, to-morrow evening.

There will be a grand promenade opening of Burnham's Academy of Physical Culture, corner of Smith and Schermerhorn streets, to-morrow evening.

The jury in the case of FLAGLER vs. HOLDEN, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge GILBERT, disagreed.

The Union ferry-boat *Clinton*, on one of its trips from the Brooklyn side to Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, ran foul of a steamship and lost some of the woodwork of one of the cabins. Although there was some alarm among the passengers, nobody was hurt.

New-Jersey.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning two men, MARCUS COVELL and ALEXANDER MCLEAN, were detected in the act of surreptitiously conveying away the Erie Canal-boat *Monitor*, of Buffalo, which had been under an attachment for some time, and which was lying fastened by chain and lock at the foot of South Seventh-street, Jersey City. The parties having the boat in charge, and who were expecting that an attempt to remove it would be made, allowed the parties to break the lock and get the boat under motion, when they pounced upon and arrested them. The prisoners were arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, when COVELL, the captain, admitted his intention of getting away with the craft if possible. The necessary affidavits being made by Constable FARRELL, who had the boat under his charge, the accused were held for trial on the charge of grand larceny.

At 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning, as one of the Hoboken ferry-boats was entering the Barclay-street Ferry slip, Capt. BROWN and the ferry hands heard cries of distress proceeding from some person in the water at the end of the pier next above the ferry slip. After considerable delay, the hands on the boat succeeded in rescuing a man named THOMAS CONNELL, in a nearly perished condition. CONNELL, being quite drunk, instead of entering the ferry-house, as he intended, walked down the pier and tumbled off the end of it. After receiving proper care, he was sent to his home, in Shippenville, Hoboken. About 2 o'clock the same morning a boozy German walked off one of the ferry-boats as it was entering the slip on the Hoboken side, but was soon rescued.

On Friday afternoon a man, named PHILIP BARRY, who was employed as a laborer in making an excavation for a stone quarry, near the Bloomfield turnpike, north of Newark, was killed by the falling in of an embankment, which shut him out instantly from all air and buried him to a depth of several feet beneath the sand. The earth above him was removed by his fellow workmen with the greatest haste, but when taken out he was found to be quite dead. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a family in Ireland.

Pickerel fishing is quite active in the well-known pickerel ponds in the upper part of Passaic County.

A little girl, 7 years old, was taken into the house of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, a railroad employe, who resides near the depot, on Friday evening. She was nearly frozen to death, and was unable to articulate a word. She was restored, however, and has been returned to her friends.

A Newark lawyer, named SAMUEL HAUSER, was arrested at Boonton, on Thursday last, on a charge of attempting to commit an outrage on the wife of THOMAS MOFFAT, a brewer at that place, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer. After getting out of the clutches of the law, HAUSER repaired to Morristown and retaliated by causing the arrest of MOFFAT for fraud and his wife for perjury, but failing to appear against the accused parties, they were discharged. The Grand Jury of Morris County having found a bill of indictment against HAUSER, he was arraigned on Friday and plead not guilty. The trial is to take place at the next term of Court in February.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market is easier, but not quotably lower.

Middling Uplands ... 11⅝d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans ... 11¾d.@11⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour, [illegible]s. 6d. ♥ bbl. for Western Canal.
PRODUCE—Turpentine, [illegible] ♥ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23.
Common Rosin, [illegible] ♥ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23—1:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quieter at 75¾. Stocks quiet at 75¾. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23—1:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d. Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western, [illegible] 11d. ♥ cental. Corn, [illegible] ♥ quarter for Old Mixed Western and [illegible] for New.
PRODUCE—Turpentine, [illegible] ♥ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 23.
COTTON—The market is quiet and steady, and unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.
The Bourse closed strong; Rentes, 70f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.
United States Bonds closed firm, at 79[illegible].

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.
Petroleum is firmer but not quotably higher.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 23—Evening.
Cotton on the spot is easier, but not lower.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Miss Clara Jenkins, W. C. Stout, W. Ebler, H. Grundell, M. Harts and brother, Mrs. C. Davenport, Thomas Herring, A. C. Ripley, wife and 3 children; Mrs. Capt. Bushnell, G. Goehs, A. Wolf, J. L. Ramsden, wife and child, J. H. Hall, Mr. Wormork, A. W. Hutton, B. H. Bremen, Capt. A. Williams, F. M. Lewis, F. Amerin and child, C. Hoffman, Mrs. M. Brewster and child, Miss Jeannette Rosenberg, L. W. Ledoux, Jr., Thos. L. Day and wife, Mrs. Philips and 2 daughters, Silas Briggs and wife, D. Wilson McCrary and wife, Michael Egan and wife, Mrs. Winston and 2 children, John Walter, Mrs. A. F. Judah and child, H. W. Layton, H. W. Rosse, W. N. Beale, H. E. Henry, Mrs. A. H. Dolson, Mrs. M. H. [illegible] [illegible] rest of list illegible.

In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre and Brest—[illegible]

In steamship Merrimack, for St. Thomas, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wenyes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hutchinson, [illegible]

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Col. and Mrs. R. V. Auchmuty, Mrs. C. Livingston, Carroll Livingston, J. G. Heckscher, John Rutherford, Frank Rutherford, Mrs. W. Rutherford, Miss R. Pennington, [illegible]

JAN. 23—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Mrs. M. A. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Underwood, Henry Weber, Charles H. Johnson, Albert Curtis, [illegible]

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Joseph Brunker, Mrs. Pendleton and servant, G. M. Sloat, A. James, James Russell, Wm. Clarkson, Charles Crane, wife and 2 children, Joseph Slinger and wife, John Peters, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Glenn, Wm. Fink.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Granada, from Vera Cruz, &c.—J. Sanchez, W. Gordon, A. Trumbull, D. Wanebury, J. Smith, B. Latoteaga. *From Sisal*—E. Milan and wife, H. Bustello.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana—Misses Virginia Botany, Nellie Young, J. C. Sence, wife and daughter, Sabino Olga, Carlos Diaz, A. Castro, Martin Justis, Domingo Valer, J. Valazo, A. Garrido, Jose Rodriguez, Geo. E. Hara, Walter Owin, Andres Vinas, Antonio Rodriguez, Pedro Rosell, H. Hernandez, Manuel Martinez, J. P. O'Sullivan, Juan Vega, Reuben Higgins, Edmund Havas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 7 [illegible] | Sun sets ... 5 [illegible] | Moon sets ... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook ... 4 [illegible] | Gov. Island ... 4 [illegible] | Hell Gate ... 6 [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Denmark, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Virgo, Bulkley, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Zodiac, Bickerson, Port-au-Prince, E. Massey, Jr.; Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Ariadne, Eldridge, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cheerleton, Lockwood, Charleston, H. B. Morgan & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, B. C. J. Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, H. Lowden; Louisa Moore, Watson, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown D. C., Phillips & Brown; Valley City, McCarthy, Alexandria, J. Hand; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Prince Albert, (N. G.,) Heidrich, Hamburg, Edye & Brock.

Barks Equinox, (Br.,) Burgess, London, Fabbri & Chauncey; Fanny Lewis, (Br.,) Gillan, Aspinwall via Elizabethport, J. H. Winchester; Sea Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Pilot, Bailey, Buenos Ayres and a market, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholz, St. George, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; W. Creevy, Haley, Bermuda, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Smith, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Savannah, Bryan & Fagan; Delmont Locke, Cochrane, Georgetown, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.

Schooners Armstrong, (Br.,) Owens, Antwerp via Philadelphia, Snow & Burgess; Laura, Coombs, Baltimore, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. S. Lee, Carr, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. B. Myers, Wilson, Richmond, Goldthwait & Overton; C. A. Johnson, Mills, Washington, N. C.; S. & B. Small, Gates, Boston, Snow & Burgess; Mary Meeker, Crockett, Portland, Brookway & Baker; S. E. Nash, Nash, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Sloop Empress, Dervish, Bridgeport, G. K. Baskett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Granada, Barris, Vera Cruz Jan. 7, Sisal 10th, Havana 14th, and Norfolk 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Son. Has had heavy northerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 18, off Hatteras, signalized steamship De Soto, hence for New-Orleans. 21st, off Delaware Lightship, signalized steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. The [illegible] put into Norfolk short of coal.

Steamship Missouri, Greene, Havana Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 ds., with cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Bermuda, with N. W. winds. Jan. 13, lat. 32, lon. 73, spoke ship Pride of Canada, (Br.,) Lyall, from Calcutta for New-York, 120 ds. out.

Bark Emily, (of Halifax,) Fulton, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to master. Jan. 17, off Cape Hatteras, encountered a hurricane from N. N. W., and was hove to 30 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Clara Bell, (of Gouldsboro,) Holly, Palermo 68 ds., via Gibraltar 43 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 13 ds., with wood and salt to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig G. G. Roberts, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tussey, Barr Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Calvin B. Knox & Co. 22d, in co. with brig Louisa, (Br.,) for New-York. Left no vessels.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., (of Mystic,) Wilbur, Galveston, 18 ds., with cotton and hides to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 20, lat. 32 30, lon. 74, encountered a heavy gale from S. W., during which carried away rudder-gear.

Schr. Fleetwing, (of Brixham,) Kendrick, Ocoholamia(?) 60 ds., with currants to Peter Balen & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 8. Has had heavy weather the greater part of the passage, during which lost and split sails.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Howard, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. W. E. Page, Nickerson, Eastport 4 ds., with fish to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Energy, Brown, Fortune Bay 11 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Thomas E. Cahill, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Leland, Knox, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. J. Phillips, Patterson, Boston.

Schr. Charlotte, Brown, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Flyaway, Smith, Connecticut River.

Schr. Minquas, Meaney, New-London.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind moderate S. W.

Below.

Ship Pride of Canada, (Br.,) Lyall, Calcutta Sept. 28, is anchored on the Bar.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Iowa, for Glasgow; City of Antwerp and Denmark, for Liverpool; Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Zodiac, for Port-au-Prince; Virginia, for Galveston; Sherman and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Valley City, for Alexandria; Isaac Bell, for Richmond. Bark Lochnaw, for Cork.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23—Arr. ship Southern Rights, from Charleston, for Norfolk.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 22—Arr. brig Annie, (Br.,) of St. John, Baltimore, for St. John; schrs. Princess, Baltimore, for Belfast, 36 hours from Hampton Roads; Nadab, Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport; Sarah, of Rockland, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22—Arr. bark Harald, from Philadelphia.

Old. ship Sarah & Marie, for Hong Kong.

The steamship Golden City, from Panama, arrived to-day.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23—Old. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; schrs. Meddleton, for Baltimore; Donna Anna, for Cardenas, and Rosebedeo, for Satilla.

Arr. steamship Leo; schrs. Guy R. Phelps, from New-York; Edward Ewing, from Baltimore; West Dennis, from Baltimore; Beaver, from Portland, Me.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The British brig Glenlevit, from Sierra Leone for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, was abandoned at anchor on Nantucket Shoals on the 21st instant. She had 120 fathoms of chain, and was pounding heavily. The crew were landed at Sconsett. The Island Home has left Hyannis to search for the brig, which was not in sight from Nantucket this morning.

Spoken, &c.

Anevis—Br. schr., from Sidney, C. B., for Cienfuegos, Jan. 11, lat. 34 28, lon. 73.

Eliza Cochran—bark, from Messina for Philadelphia, Nov. 29, off Alvien Bay.

Katahdin—brig, from Palermo for Boston, Dec. 22, lat. 35 40, lon. 7 29.

Thomas Fian—schr., bound S., Jan. 20, lat. 34 40, lon. 76 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 3, brig Alice, from Norfolk, disch'g; also a schr. from Satilla River, Ga., do.

At Curacoa, Jan. 9, brig Emma Dean, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. Maria Ward, for Boston in 10 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Jan. 23.—The Transatlantic steamship *Europe*, which sailed from New-York Jan. 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—The Royal Mail steamship *China*, which sailed from New-York Jan. 13, arrived at this port at midnight last night.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,

and previous to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock,

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED IN

Silks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Upholstery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

A PICTORIAL MAGAZINE OF HUMAN SCIENCE—Containing Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology. Their application to Human Improvement. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is only $3 a year; or, to clubs of ten, only $2. Single numbers, first post, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY NUMBER.—Baron Rothschild—Fred. Bache—Mrs. Lady M. Spencer—Wilkie Collins—Theodosia Burr Alston—Hepworth Dixon—Gen. Joe Hooker—Rossini—Napoleon Bonaparte—The Inner Senses—Resurrection of the Body—Are We Responsible for Our Faces?—Peace: How to obtain it—A Good Citizen—Equality of Minds—Money vs. Enterprise—Wintering in the South—The Women of Utah, &c. November News to [illegible]

"It is a first-class family journal."—*N. Y. Evening Post.* "Edited with marked ability."—*Christian Inquirer.* "Very instructive."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.* "Always up to a high standard of literature."—*Wheeling Intelligencer.* "Filled with valuable matter."—*Examiner.* "Deservedly popular all over the land."—*Rural New-Yorker.* Agents wanted. Liberal premiums given.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF

JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTZMAN, RICOUD, GERARD, FRODSHAM, PEARSON, GORDING, RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.,

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN

WATCHES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.